

CRIMINAL AND JUDICIAL STATISTICS.
1872.

I R E L A N D.

PART I.

POLICE—CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS—PRISONS.

PART II.

COMMON LAW—EQUITY AND CIVIL LAW.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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1873.

STATISTICS OFFICE, FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN,

22nd July, 1873.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to transmit, for the information of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Judicial and Criminal Statistics of Ireland for the year 1872, being the tenth year for which these Statistics have been collected and compiled by me.

I have, as in preceding years, prefixed an Introductory and Explanatory Report.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your obedient servant,

W. NELSON HANCOCK.

THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON, M.P.,

Chief Secretary for Ireland.

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CRIMINAL AND JUDICIAL STATISTICS (IRELAND), 1872.

RETURNS FOR THE YEAR 1872,

Compiled by Order of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

PART I. POLICE—CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS—PRISONS

1. *Constabulary and Police*—Statements of the Police Establishments and Expenses; of the Criminal Classes known to the Police; and of the Number of Offences committed and Offenders apprehended also, Statements of the Number of Inquests held by Coroners, Proceedings in Districts specially proclaimed.
2. *Criminal Proceedings*.—Criminal Proceedings at Assizes, Dublin Commission Court, and Quarter Sessions; Costs of Criminal Prosecutions.
3. *Prisons*.—State of the County and County of City and Town Prisons, Number of Prisoners, Establishments, and Expenses, State of Bridewells, with Returns of Convict Prisons, Reformatory and Industrial Schools, and as to Criminal Lunatics in Asylums.

PART II. COMMON LAW—EQUITY AND CIVIL LAW.

The Supreme Courts of Common Law;

The High Court of Chancery, the Landed Estates Court, the Court of Probate, the High Court of Admiralty, and the Court of Bankruptcy and Insolvency;

The Supreme Courts of Appeal, viz.—Her Majesty in Council, the House of Lords, the Privy Council, Ireland, the Court of Appeal in Chancery, the Exchequer Chamber, and Court for consideration of Crown Cases Reserved, Cases Reserved for the Twelve Judges as to Presentments, &c., and Court for Land Cases Reserved;

The Courts of the Justices of the Peace and Recorders, Local Charter Courts for the Recovery of Small Debts, Civil Jurisdiction at Quarter Sessions and Sheriff's Proceedings as to Jurors, Proceedings of Revising Judges, and Sheriff's Proceedings in summoning;

The Civil Jurisdiction of the Petty Sessions Courts.

INTRODUCTORY AND EXPLANATORY REPORT.

PART I.—CRIMINAL STATISTICS

PART I.
CRIMINAL
STATISTICS

The returns of Criminal Statistics in this volume are arranged in order similar to that adopted in the volume of English Criminal Statistics, and to compare with the returns in which the Irish Statistics have been collected and presented to Parliament since 1863, under the directions of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and in compliance with an address presented by the House of Lords to Her Majesty.

As far as possible, the returns in the Appendix, relating to matters connected with each other, are grouped together. Thus the Police Tables show the establishments of the Police, the criminal classes known to the Police, the offences committed and the character of criminals, and grouped with these are the returns of Constables which give the number of inquests held, distinguishing the cases in which the result of the inquest was the disclosure of crime, thus presenting points of comparison with the returns of crime made by the Police.

The next class includes returns of criminal proceedings at Assizes, the Commission Court, and Quarter Sessions, made by the Local Inspectors of Gaols; and with these are classed the returns of Crown Solicitors as to costs of criminal proceedings.

The last group of Criminal Returns relates to the different places in which criminals are kept in confinement. Under the general head "Prisons," this group comprises returns from County Gaols, Bridewells, Convict Prisons, Reformatory Schools, Industrial Schools, and Lunatic Asylums.

In this Introductory Report the Statistics are divided into completely, according to subject-matter, independently of the source from which the information is received, under the four following heads:—1st, Statistics of Crime; 2nd, Modes of Procedure for Punishing Crime; 3rd, Criminal Classes, and Places of Detention of Criminals; 4th, Staff employed in the Suppression of Crime, and Cost incurred.

CHAPTER I.—STATISTICS OF CRIME

The statistics of serious crime committed in 1872, are more favourable than in any year since the Judicial Statistics were first in a complete shape in 1864.

The following table shows the indictable offences compared with the corresponding figures since the year 1864:—

CHAPTER I.
Statistics of Crime.

Comparison of
crime in 1872
with crime in
previous years.

Indictable offences.

INDICTABLE OFFENCES NOT SUPPRESSED BY SEVERALTY.

Year	Population.*	Number of Offences.	Actual Deaths.	Actual Convictions.	Per 10,000 of Population		
					Murder.	Larceny.	Deceit.
1864,	5,512,707	22,006	—	—	18.2	—	—
1865,	5,461,085	2,706	—	1,209	17.0	—	1.9
1866,	5,380,022	9,002	—	464	16.5	—	1.0
1867,	5,317,192	9,260	125	—	18.7	9.4	—
1868,	5,343,265	9,090	—	170	18.4	—	0.3
1869,	5,330,017	9,172	68	—	18.4	0.3	—
1870,	5,316,074	9,517	239	—	17.4	0.8	—
1871,	5,336,433	8,165	—	1,360	15.1	—	2.3
1872,	5,307,214	7,714	—	428	14.6	—	1.5

The following table shows the comparison between 1872 and 1871 of these offences in detail.

The different offences are divided into two classes—first, those in which the results

* Estimated population for the middle of each year from Registrar General's Returns.

were more favourable in 1872 than in 1871; and, secondly, those in which the results were more favourable in 1871 than in 1872.

In each class the offences are arranged according to the degree of difference between the years—those that contribute most to the general result coming first; the exact difference is stated in each case, and the degree by which the lesser number is below the greater added as a percentage on a uniform principle for exact comparison.

CRIMINAL OFFENCES	Total, 1872.	Total, 1871.	Actual Difference		Difference per cent.	
			Number in 1872 less than in 1871.	Number in 1871 less than in 1872.	Number in 1872 less than in 1871.	Number in 1871 less than in 1872.
<i>Statistics of 1872 more favourable than those of 1871.</i>						
Total offences of all kinds disposed of by indictment,	7,716	8,120	439	—	5.6	—
Offences against property (without violence),	4,326	4,866	475	—	9.9	—
" robbery,	501	456	145	—	35.9	—
" larceny, against property,	559	621	131	—	27.6	—
" against property (with violence),	446	487	31	—	10.9	—
Attempts on persons & vehicles,	25	65	30	—	36.6	—
Forgery, and offences against the currency,	63	75	12	—	19.0	—
Disorderly offences,	5	27	12	—	76.6	—
Pejorative,	24	39	5	—	20.5	—
<i>Statistics of 1871 more favourable than those of 1872.</i>						
Bigamy, child-stealing, and attempts to procure marriages,	11	10	—	1	—	9.1
Rape, and attempt with intent to ravish,	139	114	—	15	—	13.6
Crimes against humanity (including murder, attempt to murder, shooting, poisoning, stabbing, &c., to do bodily harm, maiming, &c., procuring birth of infants, endangers safety of passengers in railways, and unlawfully introducing children under 5 years of age),	351	369	—	31	—	8.1
Assault and inflicting bodily harm,	442	507	—	91	—	15.1
State, breach of the peace, &c.,	211	105	—	105	—	49.8
Attacks, common, and on peace officers,	239	277	—	165	—	39.1

The most satisfactory signs in this table is the decrease of 111, or 17.6 per cent., in malicious offences against property. Malicious offences against property stood at a minimum of 326 in 1867, rose to a maximum of 764 in 1870, but in 1872 fell to 320, or below the minimum reached in 1867, showing a satisfactory subsidence of this very grave class of offence, in which the Irish statistics are usually more unfavourable than those of England and Wales.

Unnatural offences, which increased from the actual number of 6 in 1870 to 17 in 1871, have subsided in 1872 to the small number of 5.

The unfavourable features of the statistics of indictable offences in 1872, are the increase of 145 in riots and breach of the peace, from 104 in 1871 to 211 in 1872, and the increase of 31 in crimes against human life, from 350 in 1871 to 381 in 1872. It is, however, only necessary to refer to the party riots at Belfast to account for these increases. The cases of riot in Belfast in 1872 were 172, with none in 1871, so that the party riots in Belfast more than account for the whole of the increase in riots. Again, in Belfast and the adjoining counties of Antrim and Down, the offences against human life increased from 12 in 1871 to 16 in 1872, showing an increase of 33, so that there was a decrease of 7 offences against human life in the rest of Ireland.

The party displays and disturbances in Ulster have a very deep historic origin in the policy of ascendancy of race and religion, on which the Plantation of Ulster in the seventeenth century was based. Every large interference with that policy has hitherto been attended with the revival of such displays and disturbances.

The following table shows the offences determined summarily compared with the corresponding figures since 1864—

OFFENCES DETERMINED SUMMARILY *

Year	Population	Number of Offences	Actual Increase	Actual Decrease	Per 10,000 of Population		
					Yearly	Increase	Decrease
1864	5,074,307	253,283	—	—	499.5	—	—
1865	5,041,050	253,879	1,808	—	503.6	4.1	—
1866	5,132,625	254,835	2,956	—	498.3	—	—
1867	5,231,196	259,591	27,656	—	497.2	—	—
1868	5,343,585	258,308	—	21,283	489.6	—	30.7
1869	5,530,917	259,390	1,082	—	472.1	1.3	—
1870	5,510,074	234,004	—	25,385	424.1	—	50.0
1871	5,510,448	239,179	—	12,869	435.5	—	13.5
1872	5,567,218	251,670	—	5,709	454.0	—	14.0

This table shows a decrease in 1872 of 8,709 on the 239,179 offences determined summarily in 1871—presenting successive decreases for three years in succession—and reducing the offences determined summarily to a lower absolute amount and lower number per 10,000 of population than in any year since the statistics were in a complete shape.

The following table shows the different offences determined summarily, classified according to the degree in which the statistics of each were more favourable in 1872 than 1871, or the reverse.—

Offences Determined Summarily	Total 1872	Total 1871	Actual Difference		Difference per cent.	
			Number in 1872 less than in 1871	Number in 1871 less than in 1872	Number in 1872 less than in 1871	Number in 1871 less than in 1872
<i>Statistics of 1872 more favourable than those of 1871</i>					Per cent.	Per cent.
Total	251,670	239,179	8,709	—	3.9	—
Drunkenness, Brawl and Riotousness	85,238	91,334	6,045	—	8.6	—
Common Assaults	30,244	28,895	2,841	—	7.0	—
Offences against Ways Act	51,612	52,254	1,762	—	2.9	—
Assaults on Peace Officers, Breaches of the Peace, &c.	6,589	7,432	1,624	—	24.1	—
Offences against Fishery Acts	803	1,222	361	—	29.5	—
“ “ Licensed Victuallers and Beer Acts	3,800	3,246	559	—	10.1	—
“ “ Vagrancy Acts, Prostitution	2,181	2,494	313	—	12.1	—
Malignant and violent destruction of property	7,218	8,158	940	—	3.6	—
Aggravated Assaults on Women and Children	313	399	195	—	26.6	—
Offences against Lord's Day Act	199	291	165	—	35.0	—
“ “ Master Acts	732	820	89	—	11.1	—
“ “ relating to Servants, Apprentices, and Masters	1,330	2,437	88	—	2.6	—
“ “ against Pawnbrokers Acts	168	221	71	—	30.7	—
Crimes in Animals	600	944	46	—	4.7	—
Offences against Game Acts	666	680	29	—	4.3	—
“ “ Mammals Marine Acts	349	194	25	—	12.5	—
<i>Statistics of 1871 more favourable than those of 1872.</i>						
Offences against Chimney Sweepers Acts	15	9	—	3	—	30.0
Disobeying Rasterly Orders	24	12	—	12	—	50.0
Offences against Fishery Acts	88	35	—	34	—	49.0
“ “ Game Preservation Order	283	143	—	120	—	42.4
“ “ Poor Law Acts	688	552	—	136	—	19.8
“ “ Nuisance Acts	4,582	4,710	—	142	—	3.7
“ “ Revenue Laws	1,232	984	—	324	—	26.1
“ “ Vagrancy Acts, other than Prostitution	3,024	1,685	—	359	—	16.9
“ “ Police Acts	3,326	2,189	—	345	—	13.7
“ “ Local Acts	9,139	7,723	—	397	—	18.6
“ “ Weights and Measures Acts	3,344	2,684	—	499	—	17.8
Shipping	4,209	3,675	—	324	—	22.5
Offences unclassified	13,163	13,383	—	5,607	—	39.5

* In the Tables of Summary Offences the figures indicate the number of persons proceeded against, in the Tables of Indictable Offences the figures indicate the number of crimes committed.

Part I.
CHURCH OF
ENGLAND.
CHAPTER I.
Statistics of Crime.
Offences determined summarily.

PART I.
CRIMINAL
STATISTICS.

CHAPTER I.

Statistics of Crime.

*Offences deter-
mined numerically.*

The most satisfactory figures in these tables are—the decrease of 8,045, or 8·8 per cent., in drunkenness and being drunk and disorderly, and the decrease of 2,561, or 7·8 per cent., in common assaults.

When an offence has been increasing for some years, the public mind, dwelling on each recurrence of the increase, is slow, after the tide has turned, to credit a diminution. Thus in all Ireland the cases of drunkenness or being drunk and disorderly increased from a minimum of 76,514 in 1867 to a maximum of 96,116 in 1870. There was a satisfactory decrease in 1871 to 91,346, which has been followed by a further decrease to 83,289 in 1872; so that on this point, on which the Irish statistics have always been more unfavourable than the English, it is satisfactory to find so steady progress from the maximum of 1870 to a number in 1872 not slightly above the minimum of 1867.

Common assaults are closely connected with drunkenness, the number of these stood at a minimum of 30,331 in 1867, rose to a maximum of 33,513 in 1868, and reached as the high figure of 33,340 in 1870. With the subsidence of drunkenness in 1871 and 1872 there has been a rapid decrease in common assaults to 30,244 in 1872, below the preceding maximum of 30,331 in 1867.

The following figures show the total number of *trespassable offences* in Ireland for each of the last six years, the numbers returned by the Police under the head "Having Arms in a Proclaimed District," being omitted in each case, as such offences are not necessarily trespassable in their nature —

*Trespassable
offences.*

Trespassable Offences in Ireland in		Number of Offences		Decrease	
"	1867	"	530	"	—
"	1868	"	536	"	6
"	1869	"	111	"	425
"	1870	"	47	"	64
"	1871	"	37	"	10
"	1872	"	7	"	30
"	1873	"	—	"	7

The trespassable offences—which in 1866 and 1867 exceeded 500, were reduced in 1870 to 37, and had fallen to 7 in 1871—have entirely disappeared in 1872. These figures indicate that the outbreak of treason which took place in 1866 and 1867 has come to an end.

Agrarian crimes.

The statistics of agrarian crime for 1872 indicate a very satisfactory diminution from the great increase in 1869 and 1870. To estimate the relative importance of the diminution, it is necessary to refer to the statistics of agrarian crime as indicated by estrages specially reported by the Comptrolary, from 1862, when the last maximum of crime occurred which preceded the maximum in 1870, as shown in the following table —

AGRARIAN CRIME NUMERICALLY REPORTED.

Year.	Number of Offences.	Deaths.	Demons.
1862	263	—	—
1863	240	—	14
1864	284	—	45
1865	178	—	156
1866	27	—	61
1867	135	36	—
1868	180	25	—
1869	187	807	—
1870	1,220	802	—
1871	380	—	661
1872	396	—	112

This table shows that the outbreak of agrarian crime which took place in 1869 and 1870 has undergone a remarkable diminution.

The characteristics of the agrarian offences up to 31st July, 1873, have been, that while there were only 2 counties entirely free from such offences in 1872, there were no less than 9 counties entirely free from such offences in the first seven months of 1873. The counties thus exempt in 1872 were Waterford and Wicklow; in 1873, Carlow, Donegal, Dublin, Fermanagh, Leitrim, Louth, Monaghan, Roscommon, and Waterford.

In the county of Clare there was a revival of agrarian crime in 1873, which rendered it necessary to put in operation the renewed special powers of the Peace Preservation Act. This revival of agrarian crime in Clare raised the offences there from 8—half the number in the twelve months of 1872—to 29, the number in the first six months of 1873.

In the other 31 counties of Ireland, including the 9 entirely free from agrarian crime, the number of such offences in the first six months of 1873 was 104; showing a decrease of 16 below 120, half the number in such counties in the entire twelve months of 1872.

The generally satisfactory condition of the country as to crime up to the latest date, 31st July last, is indicated by the statistics of outrages of all kinds specially reported by the Royal Irish Constabulary.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable character of the harvest last year, producing pressure on the poor and withdrawal of savings, there were in the eleven months ended 31st July, 1873, only 2,148 offences and outrages specially reported, as compared with 2,422 in the eleven months ended 31st July, 1872—in other words, the pressure has been attended with a diminution of crime.

In 1861, on the other hand, the last preceding period of the commencement of a similar pressure, the outrages in the whole year 1861 were 3,881, and showed an increase on 3,651, the number in 1860.

Before referring to the distribution of crime in counties, it is necessary to notice the districts specially proclaimed under the Peace Preservation Act, Ireland, 1870, and the districts which have been for some years under the Peace Preservation Act of 1836—which makes it obligatory to have licences to carry arms—the provisions of which are incorporated in the first part of the Peace Preservation Act, 1870.

PART I.
ORIGINAL
STATISTICS.
CHARTS I.
Statistics of Crime.
Agrarian crimes.

Proceedings under
Peace Preservation
Act, 1863.

The character of the proceedings taken in all the districts specially proclaimed is shown in the following table:—

PROCEEDINGS UNDER PEACE PRESERVATION ACT (1870) IN DISTRICTS SPECIALLY PROCLAIMED.

Number of warrants issued to search for arms (sec. 18),	159
Number of witnesses named in process to give evidence (sec. 12),	53
Number of public houses closed by order of Lord Lieutenant,	101
Number of strangers arrested and discharged without security being required (sec. 25),	45
Number of persons arrested at night and committed to gaol on accusation (sec. 25),	81
Number of persons arrested at night and committed (sec. 25),	33
Number of persons arrested at carrying arms without licence (sec. 6),	11
Number of warrants issued to search for documents in handwriting of persons suspected of writing threatening letters (sec. 12),	5
Number of persons punished for refusing to give evidence (sec. 13),	—
Number of witnesses named by Lord Lieutenant requiring licences to carry arms (sec. 18),	17
Number of strangers arrested and committed to gaol on behalf of security (sec. 25),	9
Number of witnesses arrested and discharged on giving security (sec. 25),	—
Number of warrants issued to detain threatening witnesses (sec. 12),	—
Number of persons punished for non-delivery of arms on revocation of licence (sec. 19),	69
Total Proceedings,	456

PART I.
ORIGINAL
EDITION.

CHAPTER I.
Statute of Orders

Proceedings under
Peace Preservation
Act, 1850.

The distribution of these offences in the different counties or parts of counties specially proclaimed is shown in the following table—

NUMBER OF TRANSGRESSIONS (UNDER THE PEACE PRESERVATION ACT, 1850,) IN 1871, COMPARED WITH
YEARS OF 1871.

Districts specially proclaimed under Third Part of Act	1871.	1872	Number	
			1871 (see table 1871)	1872 (see table 1872)
Antrim (part of one barony),	—	100	100	—
Cavan (two baronies and part of third),	20	20	—	20
King's County (parts of five baronies),	44	20	—	19
Lough (parts of two baronies),	22	20	—	1
Mayo (whole county),	149	20	—	68
Meath,	162	120	6	—
Monaghan (parts of two baronies),	5	5	—	3
Sligo (two baronies),	5	5	—	3
Tipperary (parts of three baronies),	5	5	—	—
Westmeath (whole county),	236	120	—	107
Total,	713	616	—	161

It appears from this table that of the 9 counties wholly or partly specially proclaimed in 1871, there has been a decrease of offences under the Peace Preservation Act in 7, in 1 no change, and in Meath alone has there been a slight increase of 6 offences, from 162 in 1871 to 120 in 1872. In Westmeath and Mayo, two of the three counties the entire of which was proclaimed in both years, there has been a very marked decrease—in Westmeath from 236 in 1871 to 120 in 1872, and in Mayo from 149 in 1871 to 20 in 1872.

The part of the county of Antrim which includes Belfast was specially proclaimed in August, 1872, owing to the Belfast riots, connected, as already explained, with the peculiar party feeling in Ulster.

The provision making it necessary to have a licence to carry arms, under the first part of the Peace Preservation Act, 1850, (incorporating the provision of the Peace Preservation Act of 1836,) extends to the whole of the provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, and to the counties of Armagh, Cavan, and Monaghan, and parts of Antrim, Donegal, Down, Fermanagh, and Londonderry, in Ulster; Dublin, Belfast, Cork, and all the principal cities and towns under separate Commissions of the Peace, being subject to the same restriction, except the town of Carrickfergus.

The distribution of crime in counties and districts is shown in the two following tables, one having relation to indictable offences not disposed of summarily, and the other relating to offences disposed of summarily.

TABLE I.
CRIMINAL
STATISTICS.

CLASS I.
Statistics of Crime.
Distribution of
Crime in Counties
and Towns.

INDICTABLE OFFENCES (NOT DISPOSED OF SUMMARILY) IN 1872 COMPARED WITH POPULATION IN COUNTIES AND TOWNS (LONDON, METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, AND DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT)	Population, 1871	Number of Indictable Offences not Disposed of Summarily in 1872	Number in every 10,000 of Population
Total of Ireland,	5,468,750	7,716	14.3
Above 2 times average of 14.3 crimes in 10,000 population: Metropolitan Police District of Dublin,	237,860	4,127	172.2
Above average:—			
County of City of Cork,	75,363	143	18.6
County of Town of Galway,	19,643	34	17.3
Town of Belfast,	174,394	260	15.6
County of City of Londonderry,	32,658	48	15.6
Below average:—			
Kildare,	86,166	114	13.0
Wexford,	70,416	88	12.5
County of City of Waterford,	53,125	26	4.9
Carlow,	31,478	67	21.1
King's County,	75,781	57	10.1
Laois,	64,806	68	9.4
Dublin,	68,036	63	9.3
Queen's County,	57,471	19	3.3
Tipperary, South Riding,	133,334	114	8.5
Louth,	121,665	156	12.8
Wicklow,	58,969	69	8.4
Edinboro (including City),	103,303	95	9.2
Clare,	147,494	124	8.4
Monaghan,	84,655	74	8.7
County of Town of Drogheda,	14,260	11	7.7
Galway,	528,613	173	3.3
Below half of average:—			
Meath,	113,763	78	6.9
Cork, West Riding,	174,394	150	8.6
Cavan,	140,533	95	6.8
Kerry,	126,014	123	9.7
Tipperary, North Riding,	93,086	63	6.7
Mayo,	115,015	102	8.8
Lisburn,	50,518	56	11.1
Armagh,	179,381	107	6.0
Enniscorthy,	141,544	76	5.4
Leath,	69,609	39	5.6
Cork, East Riding,	302,144	153	5.1
Tynan,	212,686	111	5.2
Londonderry (including City),	173,832	64	3.7
Sligo,	128,311	53	4.1
Fermanagh,	95,096	43	4.5
Wexford,	122,806	68	5.5
Waterford,	93,168	43	4.6
Drogheda,	117,062	80	6.8
Below a fourth of average:—			
Down,	132,036	75	5.7
Derry,	171,773	84	4.9
County of Town of Chesham,	5,442	0	0.0

The most marked feature disclosed by this table is one that was particularly noticed in the past two years, viz., the extent to which crime is concentrated in towns in Ireland.

Thus whilst the average of all Ireland of indictable offences not disposed of summarily is 14.3, the crime in the Dublin Metropolitan Police district reached 172.2 in the 10,000 of population; and it gives a more definite conception of the matter to notice that of the 7,716 indictable offences not disposed of summarily in Ireland, 4,127, or more than half, occurred in the Dublin Metropolitan Police district.

That this is only part of a general law, of which Dublin is an extreme case, is shown by some other figures :—

NUMBER OF CRIMES IN EACH 10,000 OF POPULATION.

Districts	In Urban Districts	Adjoining County	Excess in Urban District.	Excess per cent.
Dublin Metropolis,	125.5	9.5	115.9	92.6
Belmont,	16.6	2.5	14.1	69.7
Cork City,	18.2	5.8	12.4	72.4
Waterford City,	11.1	4.5	6.6	61.2
Galway Town,	17.2	7.5	9.7	56.5
Limerick City,	12.5	3.0	9.5	67.0

It appears from this table that the excess of crime in urban districts, as compared with the adjoining county, is, in the case of Dublin, 92.6 per cent., in Belfast, 69.7 per cent., in Cork, 72.4 per cent., in Waterford, 61.2 per cent., in Galway, 56.5 per cent., and in Limerick, 67.0 per cent.

In counties at large Kildare now stands highest, the crime in it being 13.5 in 10,000 of the population, the same proportion as in 1871.

Whilst there has been a diminution in indictable offences in 22 counties at large and ridings in Ireland in 1873 as compared with 1871, and whilst the crime in Westmeath, Longford, and Leitrim, which was above Kildare in 1871, has fallen below it in 1873, crime in Kildare has remained stationary. The account given by one of the Judges at the late Assizes of the crime there being connected with the large concentration of troops, accounts for this constancy from year to year and excess above the rural districts. The nature of the offences, showing excess of simple larceny and highway from the person, is just what is observed in the case of the concentration of people in towns and cities.

So that the great problem indicated by the statistics of Irish crime in 1873 is how to deal with town crime to guard against such dangerous developments as were exhibited at the recent fire in Thomas-street, in Dublin.

The distribution of offences determined summarily is shown in the following table:—

PART I.
CRIMINAL
STATISTICS.

CHAPTER I.
Statistics of Crime.

Persons reported to be charged with offences determined summarily in 1873 (exclusive of those charged with offences determined summarily in 1872)	Population in 1871	Number of Persons prosecuted against in 1873 for Offences Determined Summarily	Proportion of Persons prosecuted against in 1873 to each 10,000 of Population
Total of Ireland,	5,482,749	211,470	391.8
Above double average, 202.4 offences in 10,000 population.—			
County of City of Waterford,	33,337	3,314	993.2
Metropolitan District of Dublin,	331,269	33,435	979.2
County of City of Cork,	73,496	7,541	962.1
County of Town of Galway,	19,942	1,793	898.0
Above average:—			
Town of Belfast,	174,294	11,435	656.4
County of City of Limerick,	30,808	1,912	620.3
Tyrone, North Riding,	123,234	2,169	175.9
County of City of Limerick,	126,601	3,706	293.1
County of City of Limerick,	147,394	4,239	287.5
Limerick,	15,139	2,443	161.4
Edinburgh,	54,285	3,890	716.7
County of Town of Douglas,	14,889	621	417.2
Westminster,	78,616	3,224	410.2
Below average:—			
Queen's County,	77,071	3,006	390.1
Tyrone, North Riding,	32,896	2,094	637.6
London,	84,466	2,406	283.8
Cork, North Riding,	251,264	9,064	360.9
County of City of Limerick,	69,569	2,553	368.4
Cork, West Riding,	175,289	6,217	354.4
King's County,	73,151	2,673	365.4
County of City of Limerick,	146,583	4,567	311.9
County of City of Limerick,	32,472	1,677	517.2
Dublin,	169,239	3,740	221.3
County of City of Limerick,	58,336	2,423	415.4
London,	228,612	7,697	336.6
County of City of Limerick,	175,932	3,791	215.4
County of City of Limerick,	35,424	2,176	614.4
County of City of Limerick,	84,606	3,031	357.1
County of City of Limerick,	110,311	3,016	273.3
County of City of Limerick,	265,823	7,713	290.3
County of City of Limerick,	130,008	2,582	198.6
County of City of Limerick,	161,264	4,123	252.3
County of City of Limerick,	179,721	4,643	264.3
County of City of Limerick,	95,686	2,236	233.6
County of City of Limerick,	111,165	2,299	206.8
County of City of Limerick,	39,495	3,395	860.7
County of City of Limerick,	223,936	5,050	225.6
County of City of Limerick,	215,568	5,361	248.6
County of City of Limerick,	217,093	4,700	216.5
County of City of Limerick,	8,423	154	182.1
County of City of Limerick,	277,373	3,686	133.0

This table of offences disposed of summarily indicates the same result as the preceding table relating to more serious crime—the excess of town crime.

Seven out of the eight principal towns in Ireland that are distinguished from the adjoining counties are above the average of offences disposed of summarily. Waterford, Dublin Metropolitan Police District, Cork, and Galway are above double the average. These four cities, with Belfast and Limerick, all show a greater proportion of offences disposed of summarily than any county at large in Ireland.

The excess of offences disposed of summarily in towns above those in the adjoining counties is, in Waterford 73.8 per cent., in Dublin 64.9, in Belfast 63.7, in Galway 61.4, in Cork 61.4, and in Limerick 9.8 per cent.

In the cities and towns it is satisfactory to observe that the most rapid improvement has taken place in those where crime is in late years in greatest excess. Thus Dublin Police District shows a decrease of 9.1 in the 10,000 population, and Cork City of 7.0.

The largest decreases in counties at large are—Lutrin, 7.9; Longford, 4.4; Dublin, 3.9; and Westmeath, 3.8.

The only increase of crime that exceeds 1.0 in the 10,000 of the population is in Belfast, arising from the party riots already referred to, which produced an increase of 11.3 in the 10,000 population.

The distribution of offences determined summarily in 1872, compared with 1871, is shown in the following table—

TABLE I.
CRIME IN
SUMMARY.
—
CHAPTER I.
Statistics of Crime.

Distribution of
Offences deter-
mined summarily
in 1872 compared
with 1871.

DEPARTMENT OF SEVERAL DISTRICTS IN 1872, COMPARED WITH 1871	Persons convicted against the Offences determined Summarily		Persons in Population 1872	Persons in Population 1871	Decrease	
	Total in 1872	Total in 1871			Offences more favourable 1872	Persons in Population 1872
Total of Ireland,	311,178	328,170	381.4	403.6	—	10.1
Divisions showing a decrease of Offences—						
County of City of Limerick,	1,813	2,675	466.8	673.4	—	122.6
Dublin Metropolitan Police District,	33,335	37,483	579.3	1,116.3	—	139.0
County of City of Cork,	2,841	4,370	959.1	1,203.3	—	151.2
Town of Belfast,	11,428	12,808	623.5	717.2	—	41.9
Kildare,	3,540	4,113	458.3	489.4	—	39.1
Meath,	3,331	3,449	389.8	383.4	—	6.8
Longford,	5,690	7,234	435.7	476.9	—	41.2
Leath,	2,532	3,896	363.6	494.6	—	39.2
King's County,	3,678	3,954	303.4	321.1	—	27.7
Londonerry (including City),	3,731	4,431	342.9	368.0	—	35.1
Queen's County,	3,906	3,234	388.9	416.3	—	30.3
Fermanagh,	2,304	2,545	248.1	274.9	—	26.3
Tyrone,	3,221	3,599	321.4	350.0	—	28.6
Galway,	5,273	5,932	377.6	426.1	—	39.4
Tipperary, South Riding,	5,768	6,024	403.0	438.4	—	35.4
Down,	4,438	6,048	137.8	228.1	—	22.6
Cork, West Riding,	6,377	6,582	350.1	374.3	—	24.2
Westmeath,	3,224	3,267	411.1	439.4	—	18.9
Armagh,	3,380	3,641	339.9	347.6	—	10.7
Monaghan,	3,759	3,919	349.1	358.8	—	18.7
Donegal,	4,702	4,943	318.7	323.1	—	5.4
Divisions showing an increase of Offences—						
Baroness,	4,139	4,135	382.3	292.0	6.3	—
Carra,	4,897	4,851	346.2	340.1	1.2	—
Dublin,	3,433	3,320	349.9	343.0	1.9	—
Waterford,	3,394	3,390	300.7	337.2	3.6	—
County of Town of Douglas,	692	615	421.6	426.6	0.6	—
Longford,	3,468	3,371	373.9	368.1	5.8	—
Armagh,	4,663	4,387	391.6	354.3	7.3	—
Westford,	3,866	3,713	326.9	343.3	1.0	—
Ennis,	6,784	6,450	444.1	431.1	13.0	—
Kilkenny (including City),	3,749	3,364	349.9	324.2	16.6	—
Cork, East Riding,	6,634	5,373	379.9	300.9	28.6	—
County of Town of Drogheda,	180	174	334.1	184.0	36.3	—
Tipperary, North Riding,	3,394	3,376	369.9	363.3	31.6	—
Lutrin,	3,174	2,943	320.8	299.7	23.6	—
Sligo,	3,639	3,343	312.0	293.1	22.9	—
Wexford,	3,443	3,251	438.6	407.7	31.1	—
Blay,	5,312	4,938	377.4	354.6	33.8	—
County of City of Waterford,	3,715	2,873	338.2	308.4	33.8	—
Clon,	6,539	5,774	443.2	398.2	29.9	—
Carlow,	1,677	1,438	345.2	273.8	69.2	—

The most satisfactory figures in the comparison of the offences disposed of summarily in 1872, as compared with 1871, are those which show that the most rapid decrease in offences disposed of summarily has been in four of the principal cities of Ireland—

Part I.
General
Statistics
—
Crimes I.
Statistics of Crimes
—

in Limerick, 192.1 in the 10,000 population; in Dublin, 132.0; in Cork, 131.8; in Belfast, 41.9.

The counties at large in which there has been the most rapid decrease are—Kildare, 56.1, Meath, 42.4, and Limerick, 41.2, in the 10,000 population.

The most unfavourable feature in the table is an increase of 38.8 in Waterford City, which presented the largest amount of such offences in 1871, which contrasted with the decreases in other towns and cities, places it still more prominently in the position of the largest proportionate amount of offences disposed of summarily.

The counties at large which present unfavourable symptoms of rapid increase in this class of offences are—Wicklow, 31.1, Mayo, 32.8, Clare, 52.9, and Carlow, 69.4, in the 10,000 of the population. But of these Wicklow and Clare alone are raised above the average by these increases.

In the following tables the statistics of crime in Ireland for the year ended 31st December, 1873, are compared with the corresponding statistics of crime in England and Wales for the year ended 30th September, 1871, the date up to which the returns are made which are included in the Judicial and Criminal Statistics for England and Wales presented to Parliament in 1873.

The tables are arranged on the plan adopted in the Irish statistics for last two years. The total is given first, and the different offences given in the order in which they correspond with the general result, those offences which most closely correspond with the general result coming first, and those which differ most from the general result coming last.

Indictable offences
not determined
summarily.

INDICTABLE OFFENCES (NOT DETERMINED OR SUMMARILY) IN 1873 COMPARED WITH THOSE IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1871.	Ireland, 1873. Total.	England and Wales, 1871. Total.	English Pro- portion of English and Wales (= 75%) compared to that of Ireland =		Actual Difference		Difference per cent.	
			Irish number less than English Pro- portion	Irish number less than English Pro- portion	Irish number less than English Pro- portion	Irish number less than English Pro- portion	Irish number less than English Pro- portion	Irish number less than English Pro- portion
<i>Irish Statistics more favourable than English.</i>							Per cent.	Per cent.
Total Indictable Offences of all kinds, . . .	7,734	10,740	5,035	—			20.2	—
Offences against property, without violence, . . .	4,336	8,470	4,264	—			48.9	—
Offences against property, with violence, . . .	435	1,002	236	—			69.5	—
Forgery, and offences against the currency, . . .	85	220	50	—			72.4	—
Allegation to commit suicide, . . .	20	773	148	—			68.9	—
Statutory offences, . . .	0	50	30	—			86.8	—
Bigamy, child-stealing, and attempts to procure marriages, . . .	13	28	18	—			82.1	—
Perjury, . . .	14	21	17	—			84.6	—
Rape, and assaults with intent to ravish, . . .	129	138	6	—			2.0	—
<i>English Statistics more favourable than Irish.</i>								
Offences against human life (including murder, attempt to murder, shooting of, wounding, &c., to do bodily harm, manslaughter, unlawfully taking of possession of property, concealing birth of infants, and unlawfully abandoning children under five years of age), . . .	381	212	—	69	—		—	19.1
Riot, breach of the peace, &c., . . .	511	5	—	506	—		—	27.8
Unlawful offences, . . .	361	184	—	247	—		—	29.3
Mulderous offences against property, . . .	559	111	—	449	—		—	75.6
Assault, extortion, and on Peace Officers, . . .	559	45	—	696	—		—	82.0
Assault, and inflicting bodily harm, . . .	692	52	—	617	—		—	89.1

* In this and all subsequent tables in which the English figures are estimated according to population for the purpose of comparison with the Irish figures, the estimated population of England and Wales is taken for the 31st of April, 1871, as ascertained from the Registrar-General's Office, at 32,712,360, and the population of Ireland for the middle of 1871, as returned by the Registrar-General, at 5,387,504. These numbers show that the population of the former country is 5.2 times greater than that of the latter, and by the proportions for all crimes similar to the above, the figures given in the English Judicial and Criminal Statistics for 1871 have been divided.

It appears from this table that the Irish statistics of indictable offences are more favourable than the English in the total number of indictable offences not disposed of summarily, to the extent of 3,083, or 38.2 per cent.

The proportion corresponds very closely with the proportion given in the last two years, 33 per cent in 1870 and 34.6 per cent in 1871.

The characteristics of the offences follow the same general law. The order of offences in the table for the present and preceding volumes being, with the exception of unclassified and malicious offences, exactly the same. The Irish statistics are more favourable than the English in the case of immoral offences, from 3 to 34.6 per cent; in crimes against property, other than malicious, from 48.9 to 73.3 per cent; in perjury, 34.8 per cent; and in attempts to commit suicide, 83.8 per cent.

The crimes in which the English statistics are more favourable than the Irish are riot and assaults of various classes, ranging from 89.1 per cent to 97.6 per cent; malicious offences against property, 78.6 per cent; and offences against the lives of others, 18.1 per cent.

The above comparison relates entirely to indictable offences not disposed of summarily; but in both countries Justices have power to deal with certain cases of theft, assaults, and malicious injuries to property, either summarily or by indictment. The Courts of Petty Sessions are, however, somewhat differently constituted in Ireland and England and Wales from the presence of official or paid Magistrates in all districts in Ireland, rural as well as urban. The following table of offences disposed of summarily, belonging to classes that possibly might be indicted, has been constructed and the comparison carried out in it on the same plan as in the preceding table —

INDICTABLE OFFENCES NOT DISPOSED OF SUMMARILY IN ENGLAND IN 1870 COMPARED WITH THOSE IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1871	ENGLAND 1871 Total	B Number in a proportion of the Population of England and Wales in 1871 equal indicated of Ireland		Actual Offences		Difference per cent		Indictable offences disposed of summarily.
		Irish number less than English number	English number less than Irish number	Irish number less than English number	English number less than Irish number	Irish number less than English number	English number less than Irish number	
<i>Irish Statistics more favourable than English.</i>						Per cent.	Per cent.	
Total offences which might be indicted, . . .	18,271	23,373	4,600	—	—	29.7	—	
Stocking,	4,206	9,072	5,773	—	—	57.9	—	
Aggravated assaults on women and children, . . .	343	647	306	—	—	47.1	—	
Assaults on Police Officers, breaches of peace, &c.,*	6,368	7,459	1,091	—	—	14.8	—	
<i>English Statistics more favourable than Irish.</i>								
Malicious and wilful destroying of property, &c., . .	7,640	5,261	—	2,379	—	—	32.6	

It appears from this table that in the statistics of offences actually disposed of summarily, but which belong to a class that might be dealt with by indictment, the result follows the same law, and presents the same characteristics as in the more serious offences which are actually made the subject of indictment.

The Irish statistics are more favourable than the English, in this class of offences, to the extent of 4,600 offences, or 19.7 per cent. In stealing alone to the extent of 57.9

* Common assaults have not been included. As to the impossibility of any assaults that would be properly the subject of indictment being thus excluded is far as the Irish statistics are concerned, vide *Justice of the Peace*, 1870, p. 15.

TABLE I.
CRIMINAL
STATISTICS.
CHAPTER I.
Statistics of Crime.

Statistics of
murders and
infanticides.

per cent. and in aggravated assaults on women and children, most nearly allied with immoral offences, 47·1 per cent.; on the other hand, the Irish statistics are less favourable by 32·5 per cent. in the minor cases of malicious offences against property, and 5·2 per cent. in assaults on peace officers, and breaches of the peace, &c.

In assaults on peace officers and breaches of the peace the Irish statistics in the volume for 1871 were less favourable than the English by 361 or 5·2 per cent.; in 1872 they are more favourable by 1,861 or 14·5 per cent.

In the Police Tables of crimes reported, the statistics of murder are included with other offences affecting human life, and not taken separately for comparison, as explained in preceding reports. In consequence of the difference of the system of public prosecutions in Ireland from that in England, the returns of the Police are framed on a different principle. The Police returns in Ireland are framed chiefly according to the crime charged at the commencement of the prosecution, and correspond very closely with the verdicts at Coroners' inquests. In England the Police returns are made according to the verdicts at the trial,* and all those cases in which the Jury convicts of a crime other than that charged in the indictment (e.g., in cases where upon a trial for murder a verdict of manslaughter or of concealment of birth is returned) appear in different classes in the statistics of England and of Ireland. In the former they are classified according to the verdict of the Jury, while in the latter they are returned as murder, that being the crime found by the Coroner's Jury, and for which the indictment was framed. The statistics which afford the best standard of comparison of the cases commonly referred to as murders, irrespective of the legal definition of the offence or final verdict, are the verdicts at Coroners' inquests, and these in Ireland and England and Wales are to a large extent comparable.

STATISTICS OF MURDER, ACCORDING TO THE CORONERS' RETURNS IN ENGLAND AND ENGLISH WEALES.	Cases, in 1872.	Number in a portion of the Population of England and Wales in 1871 equal to that of Ireland.	Actual Difference.		Difference per cent.	
			Irish murders less than English proportion to its number.	English murders less than Irish proportion to its number.	Irish murders less than English proportion to its number less than Irish.	English murders less than Irish proportion to its number less than Irish.
Murder of children aged one year and under,	13	23	10	—	43·9	—
Murder of persons above one year of age, .	25	23	—	2	—	17·9
Total, .	48	24	8	2	14·5	—

It appears from this table that the number of cases in which murder, other than infanticide, was charged by the verdicts of Coroners' inquests, was 28 in Ireland in 1872, as compared with 25 in an equal portion of the population of England and Wales in 1871, showing a difference against Ireland of 5, or 17·9 per cent. The verdicts at Coroners' inquests, of murder of persons above one year of age, in Ireland, were in 1870, 40, in 1871, 32; and in 1872, 25, showing a progressive decrease. The difference between the class of Irish and English crime, which in 1871 showed an excess of 14 or 43·9 per cent., in 1872 was reduced to 2 or 17·9 per cent.

The statistics of infanticide in both countries are quite startling.

The proportion of children in Ireland to the rest of the population was ascertained by the Census Commissioners in 1861 to be as 2·4 to 97·6, or, in other words, that in

* *Police and Criminal Statistics for England and Wales for 1870*, Report, p. 22.

every 200 of the population, about 5 are infants under one year of age. It follows from this that the proportional number of murders of infants under one year of age which would correspond to the 38 murders which appear from the *Census* returns to have taken place amongst the rest of the population, would be about 6·7 a year, or 7 in 10 years. The actual number of infanticides is therefore about 36 times the number of murders occurring amongst the same amount of the population at other periods of life on an average.

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In England and Wales the proportion of the population under one year to those above one year of age is 3 to 37; it follows, therefore, that the number of infanticides which would correspond to the 123 murders of persons above one year of age would be about 0·7 in one year. The actual number would appear to be on an average about 54 times the number occurring amongst the same number of the population in England and Wales at other periods of life. The excess of infanticides above other murders in both countries presents matter for consideration as to the causes of the immorality which leads to this crime.*

From a comparison of the actual convictions for murder with the total number of murders and infanticides committed, notes have been ascertained that murders are very inadequately detected and punished in Ireland; but the result of the proceedings instituted in 262 cases in which verdicts of murder of persons above one year of age, and 123 cases in which verdicts of infanticide were found in Ireland, during a lengthened period, were tried in 1871, and out of the 262 murders, persons were arrested in 242 cases, and in only 19 cases was no one arrested.

Results of pro-
ceedings in cases
of murders.

The number committed in the above period for murder was 310. Of these, 14 were found insane, 15 acquitted on the ground of insanity, and 3 committed suicide or died before trial. All these cases (32 in all) may be taken as equivalent to convictions for murder; besides these there were 21 actual convictions of murder, which would give a total of 63 persons who were dealt with substantially as if convicted for murder; 103 were convicted of lesser offences, adding these to the 63 substantially convicted of murder, we get 166, or 53 per cent., of the persons committed who were convicted and punished, or died, or were treated as insane. The persons acquitted and discharged were 68, and in only 8 cases was there no verdict in consequence of the Jury not agreeing. In 23 cases the Grand Jury were not satisfied with the evidence, and found no bill. The result of these statistics is to show a very active detection and prosecution of crime in Ireland, though, owing to the very strong feeling against capital punishment, the convictions for lesser offences were 103 as compared with 31 for murder.

In the cases of infanticide, criminals, as might be expected, were not so frequently detected. Out of 139 cases of verdicts by *Coroner* James of wilful murder of children one year and under, in the period above referred to, in 93 cases there were arrests, while in 44 cases no person was arrested.

Infanticides.

In these cases 106 persons were committed for trial for infanticide. So strongly, however, does the feeling against capital punishment appear to operate, that whilst 68 were convicted of a lesser offence than murder, there was not a single conviction for murder, and no less than 39 were acquitted and discharged, in 9 cases the Grand Jury were not satisfied with the evidence. These statistics corroborate the recommendation of the Select Committee as to the abolition of capital punishment for infanticide. If the punishment was more in accordance with public opinion, the prosecutions and convictions would be more frequent, and the excessive number of infanticides would be more effectually checked.

Effect of punish-
ment of death for
infanticide.

* This page 25, where it appears that all the verdicts in Ireland of murder and manslaughter of infants were, as far as ascertained, of illegitimate children.

Offences, other
than indictable,
determined
summarily.

The statistics of offences determined summarily, other than those which might be indicted, are compared in the following table —

OFFENCES DETERMINED SUMMARILY, OTHER THAN INDICTABLE OFFENCES, IN ENGLAND, IN 1911, COMPARED WITH 1910. ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1911	1911. 1910.	Number in a population of 100,000 in 1911 as against 100,000 in 1910.	Actual Difference.		Difference per cent.	
			English population less than English & Irish population in 1910.	English & Irish population less than Irish population in 1910.	English & Irish population less than Irish population in 1910.	English & Irish population less than Irish population in 1910.
I. English Statistics more favourable than Irish. Total other than indictable offences,	222,329	102,976	—	57,329	—	45.3
Drunkenness—drunk and disorderly,	53,359	33,895	—	49,595	—	39.3
Offences against Ways Acts,	35,312	7,003	—	25,659	—	77.6
Offences under the Commons Statute,	18,106	3,564	—	15,594	—	41.4
Offences against Nuisance Act,	28,244	14,307	—	11,527	—	39.2
“ “ Weights and Measures Act,	4,833	2,044	—	5,191	—	57.6
“ “ Fishery Acts,	3,545	1,188	—	5,193	—	64.6
“ “ Licensed Victuallers and Beer Acts,	962	214	—	645	—	75.2
“ “ Public-house Orders,	3,069	2,639	—	369	—	1.9
“ “ Sunday Trading Act,	213	213	—	45	—	34.6
“ “ Summary Statute Act,	12	11	—	1	—	8.3
II. Irish Statistics more favourable than English.						
Offences against Factory Acts,	68	108	22	—	32.9	—
“ “ Revenue Laws,	1,232	1,271	39	—	3.9	—
“ “ Poorhouses Act,	166	258	92	—	37.8	—
“ “ Money Act,	733	410	124	—	15.9	—
“ “ Vagrancy Act—Prostitution,	8,351	2,593	312	—	8.7	—
“ “ Revenue, Appointments, and Miscellaneous,	3,289	2,574	258	—	8.1	—
“ “ Movable Marine Act,	189	537	358	—	68.5	—
Crucifix to Animals,	990	1,422	432	—	56.7	—
Disobeying Masterly Orders,	24	120	96	—	50.1	—
Offences against Poor Law Act,	640	2,567	1,927	—	72.9	—
“ “ Game Act,	640	2,660	2,020	—	74.1	—
“ “ Police Act,	2,285	4,675	2,390	—	48.9	—
“ “ Vagrancy Act, other than Prostitution,	2,024	1,049	4,695	—	71.8	—
“ “ Local Act,	2,129	9,127	6,998	—	107.7	—

The statistics of offences, other than indictable offences determined summarily, present a general result unfavourable to Ireland as compared with England and Wales—the number of such offences being 87,826, or 45.3 per cent., less in a corresponding portion of the population of England and Wales than in Ireland.

The Irish statistics show in the most unfavourable manner in the following offences, being less favourable than the English, to the degree stated—Offences against Ways Acts, 77.6 per cent.; offences against Fishery Acts, 75.2 per cent.; offences against Weights and Measures Act, 64.6 per cent.; drunkenness, drunk and disorderly, 39.3 per cent.; offences against Nuisance Act, 57.6 per cent.; common assaults, 39.2 per cent.

On the other hand, the Irish statistics present more favourable features than the English chiefly in the following classes of offences to the degree stated—Crucifix to animals, 56.7 per cent.; offences against Poorhouses Act, 37.8 per cent.; offences against Police Act, 48.9 per cent.; offences against Movable Marine Act, 68.5 per cent.; offences against Poor Law Act, 72.9 per cent.; enforcement of Vagrancy Act other than against prostitution, 71.2, offences against Game Act, 74.1 per cent.; offences against Local Act, 76.7 per cent., and disobedience of Masterly Orders, 57.8 per cent.

Offences included in this class consist, to a very large extent, of the violation of specific Acts of Parliament, and the number depends on the degree that such violations, often matters of discipline only, are noticed by the police, and hence the number in Ireland is calculated to be increased by the police being under central control and being about twice the number in England and Wales.

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On the other hand, the laws as to hawthory, pothucking, and vagrancy, are essentially different in the two countries; and the other statutes relating to offences determined summarily present sufficient differences to affect the comparison of the figures.

The penalties for drunkenness were very different in Ireland and in England and Wales up to the 1st August, 1872, when the (Intoxicating Liquor) Licensing Act, 1872, came into operation, so that the statistics as to the offences of drunkenness and being drunk and disorderly are not perfectly comparable for the whole of 1872. In this class of offences Ireland appears in an unfavourable light, showing an excess of 49,398 offences, or 58.3 per cent, over England and Wales. It is, however, satisfactory that the number of convictions of drunkenness and being drunk and disorderly has decreased in Ireland for 2 years in succession, being 94,114 in 1870; 91,334 in 1871; and 83,849 in 1872.

There are two offences in this class not affected by differences in the law. The English statistics are more favourable in showing a smaller number of common assaults by 39.2 per cent, whilst the Irish are more favourable in showing a smaller number of cases of cruelty to animals of 30.7 per cent.

In the statistics for 1871 a comparison was instituted between the crime of Ulster and that of Scotland, as close as the differences in the law and modes of administration in Scotland and Ireland would admit of.

*Statistics of crime
in Ulster compared
with statistics of
crime in Scotland.*

In Scotland the distinction between indictable offences and those disposed of summarily is not so clearly marked as in Ireland, but by reducing the offences of all kinds to the following five classes a sufficiently good basis of comparison has been obtained:—Offences (1) against human life, (2) against morals, (3) against property, (4) against veracity, and (5) Police offences, including riot, assaults, and violation of discipline under various Acts of Parliament.

The comparison of crime in Ireland and England is open to the consideration that the circumstances of the two countries differ very much, agriculture preponderating in the one, and manufactures in the other. There is, too, a great contrast in wealth and in concentration of the population in the towns.

The comparison with Scotland affords a more perfect test of the different effects of laws, institutions, and social arrangements, especially if the comparison be limited to Ulster. From the close proximity of Ulster to Scotland, and the early migration of the Ulster Scots to Argyll (the Hill of the Gaels or Irish) and thence to the whole Highlands, transferring their name to Scotland, and the modern migration of Ulster Celtic labourers to the Scotch towns, and from the large part which the Lowland Scotch of Anglo-Saxon race took in the plantation of Ulster, and in the subsequent development of trade and manufactures, being the ancestors of the majority of the Protestant population—Ulster and Scotland correspond more closely in respect of race than any two portions of the United Kingdom. From the development of manufactures in Ulster, that province more closely resembles Scotland than any portion of Ireland in the distribution of the population between agriculture and manufactures. Ulster, too, resembles Scotland in the more friendly relations between landlord and tenant.

The comparison of crime in Scotland and in Ulster, is shown in the following table:—

OFFENCES IN ULSTER IN 1879, COMPARED WITH THOSE IN SCOTLAND IN 1871.	Number of Offences in Ulster in 1879.	Number of Offences in a portion of the Population of Scotland in 1871, equal in size to that of Ulster in 1879.*	Actual Difference.		Difference per cent.	
			Ulster number less than Scottish per portion in 1871.	Scottish per portion less than Ulster number.	Ulster number less than Scottish per portion in 1871.	Scottish per portion less than Ulster number.
Total Offences,	53,993	61,995	8,002	—	Per cent. 24.3	Per cent. —
<i>Ulster Statistics more favourable than Scotch.</i>						
Police Offences, including Assaults of all kinds and Violations of Discipline under Acts of Parliament,	56,347	55,879	4,758	—	8.5	—
Offences against Property,	3,516	7,707	4,191	—	58.5	—
Murder (Rape, Indecency, &c.),	33	146	113	—	79.4	—
Offences affecting Veracity (Perjury),	1	14	13	—	99.8	—
<i>Scotch Statistics more favourable than Ulster.</i>						
Offences against Human Life,	56	55	—	41	—	42.7

It appears from this table that the total of offences of all kinds in Ulster in 1879 was 53,993, whilst in a portion of the population of Scotland equal to that of Ulster it was in 1871, 61,995. The number in Ulster was thus 9,002, or 14.3 per cent., less than in Scotland.

The unfavourable feature of the Ulster statistics is in crimes against human life: they were 56, as compared with 55 in Scotland, or 41 (or 42.7 per cent.) more. The crimes against veracity were only 1 in Ulster, as compared with 14 in Scotland, or 99.8 per cent. less. The crimes against murder (rape, indecency, &c.) were only 33 in Ulster, as compared with 146 in Scotland, or 79.4 per cent. less. The offences against property in Ulster were only 3,516, as compared with 7,707 in Scotland, or 4,191 (or 58.5 per cent.) less. In Police offences, including riot, assaults and violations of discipline under Acts of Parliament, there were 56,347 in Ulster, as compared with 55,879 in Scotland, so that the offences of this class in Ulster were 4,758, or 8.5 per cent., less.

With regard to offences against human life in Ulster in 1879, the number was exceptionally increased by the party riots in Belfast in that year. The Ulster statistics of 1871 were more favourable than the Scotch of 1870 in offences against human life.

The larger proportion of offences against murder in Scotland has an important bearing on the policy of maintaining a different law of marriage in Scotland from that in other portions of the United Kingdom, after the strong recommendations of the Marriage Law Commission made some years since on this subject.

The fifth table in the Appendix contains the number of indictable offences committed in the year, the number of persons apprehended for them, and the disposal of the persons so apprehended.

* The Scotch figures are obtained from the Scotch Police and Criminal Statistics for 1871, by an estimate, in which the population of Scotland for the middle of 1871 is taken, as returned by the Registrar-General, at 3,267,022, and the population of Ulster for the middle of 1871 is ascertained from the Census population (1,250,000) by deducting a proportionate decrease for Ulster in the population during the year and three months subsequent to the Census. It appears that since 1860 the proportionate decrease for Ulster has been 20 per cent., which would give for the period in question out of the total decrease (23,642) a decrease of 4,744, or a population for the middle of 1872 of 1,225,556, and a proportion to the Scotch population of 3 to 1.85. The Scotch figures in the above table have accordingly been obtained by dividing the total offences returned by 1.35.

The following is a summary of the returns with respect to crimes and apprehensions:—

INDISTINCT OFFENCES (NOT DEPOSED OF SUMMARILY)	Crimes Returned	Persons Apprehended	Proportion of Persons Apprehended to Number of Crimes Returned
January, February, and March,	1,316	1,356	67.2
April, May, and June,	1,871	1,648	77.4
July, August, and September,	1,944	1,706	87.9
October, November, and December, . .	1,363	1,617	71.6
Total,	5,716	5,863	76.9

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Summary of Crimes.

Number of persons
apprehended for
indistinct
offences.

This table shows a very high proportion (76 per cent.) of apprehensions, in 1871 the proportion was considered high at 63.1. As might be expected, the greatest proportional number of arrests was made in the summer quarter of the year. The smallest number was made, as appears from the above figures, in the three first winter months. The proportion of apprehensions to crimes committed is in Ireland very much higher than in England and Wales.

PERSONS APPREHENDED FOR INDISTINCT OFFENCES (NOT DEPOSED OF SUMMARILY) IN 1871 COMPARED WITH THOSE IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1871.	Percentage of Apprehensions to Crimes		The ratio of Apprehensions to Crimes	
	Ireland, 1871.	England and Wales, 1871.	Less than in England and Wales.	Greater than in England and Wales.
January, February, and March,	For each 45.6	For each 61.0	—	16.2
April, May, and June,	77.4	53.3	—	24.1
July, August, and September,	87.9	54.6	—	33.3
October, November, and December, . .	71.6	50.6	—	20.8
Total,	76.9	53.9	—	23.0

It appears from this table how much larger the proportion of persons apprehended to the number of crimes committed is in Ireland than in England and Wales, viz.—76 per cent. as compared with 53.9 per cent. This is what might be expected from the larger proportion of Police to population in Ireland, and the more complete system of official prosecutions by Stipendiary Magistrates and Sessions and Assize Crown Solicitors.

The highest proportion noticed in the English statistics for some years was 58.2 in 1863, while the proportion in Ireland has, since the compilation of those statistics was commenced in 1863, always been very much higher than this. In contrast with this general enforcement of the law by the apprehension of criminals, the want of detection of certain classes of crimes, not shown in these returns, but otherwise ascertained, was made the subject of observation in Parliament on the proposal of the Peace Preservation Act—*Hansard*, 1870, vol. 208, col. 80, *et seq.*

In connexion with the criminal classes known to the Police, the most important statistics are those which show the character of the persons actually proceeded against, whether apprehended for indistinct offences or proceeded against summarily.

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Statistics of Crime.
—
Character of persons proceeded
against.

The persons proceeded against in Ireland in 1872, classified according to character, are compared with the number in England and Wales in 1871 in the following table:—

CHARACTER OF PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST IN 1872, COMPARED WITH CHARACTERS PROCEEDED FOR ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1871.	Ireland in 1872		England and Wales in 1871		English Persons having that kind.	Irish Persons having that English.
	Total	Percentage of each class to the Total	Total	Percentage of each class to the Total		
Total number proceeded against,	327,333	100	254,832	100	—	—
Defect persons whose character is unknown,	35,654	10.9	126,358	49.6	37.2	—
Total number whose character is known,	181,679	55.1	128,474	50.4	—	—
Previous good Character,	181,391	53.8	122,582	48.2	—	32.8
Habitual Drunkards (not under other heads),	2,451	1.3	40,484	16.7	2.8	—
Prostitutes,	4,263	2.3	25,062	5.9	3.8	—
Supposed Characters,	4,553	2.5	45,489	18.2	4.4	—
Vagrants, Tramps, and others without any visible marks of criminality,	3,784	2.1	24,592	6.6	4.8	—
Known Thieves,	2,867	1.6	14,397	5.6	2.5	—

It appears from this summary that in Ireland 15.4 per cent. of the persons proceeded against were of character unknown to the Police, whilst in England and Wales 30.6 per cent. of those proceeded against were of that class. This arises in part from the much higher number of Police in proportion to the population in Ireland than in England and Wales, already noticed, and in part from the greater number of foreigners and the greater aggregation of the people in cities and towns in England than in Ireland.

In Ireland 83.3 per cent. of those proceeded against whose characters were ascertained, were of previous good character, while in England and Wales only 59.5 per cent. were of this class.

In analysing the statistics in order more minutely to trace the causes of crime that admit of prevention, the following remarkable results are disclosed. In the case of men proceeded against summarily, if we deduct those whose character is unknown and those of previous good character, those of bad character are classed as follows:—

Character of men proceeded against on indictment and summarily.

Kind of conviction for Character previously ascertained (on indictment and summarily)	Men proceeded against in Ireland in 1872	Percentage of each class to Total of bad Character
Total number,	15,320	100
Habitual Drunkards (not included in other classes),	2,247	45.8
Prostitutes,	4,249	27.7
Vagrants, Tramps, and others without visible marks of criminality,	2,721	17.8
Known Thieves,	1,303	8.5

From this table it appears that of 15,320 men of bad character proceeded against by indictment or summarily, no less than 2,247, or 45.8 per cent., were habitual drunkards. In the convictions for drunkenness and being drunk and disorderly, including women, and not confined to men of bad character only, the prevalence of habitual drunkenness is no less remarkable. It appears from a return compiled in this department* as to such convictions from 1st July, 1871, to 30th June, 1872, that of 30,488 convictions 36,313, or 43.1 per cent., were not first convictions, and no less than 15,401, or 19.1 per cent., were convictions that had been preceded by three or more convictions.

These figures indicate the importance of the provisions in the Intoxicating Liquors Licensing Act, 1873, extended to Ireland, which imposes increased penalties on drunken-

* House of Commons Paper, 1873, No. 166.

ness, and of the recommendations of the Select Committee of the House of Commons for dealing with cases of habitual drunkards.

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Character of
women presented
agains in in-
dustrial and
commerce.

Women of uncertain character proceeded against on Indecency and Immorality.	Women presented against in Ireland in 1872.	Percentage in Total of Ind. Character
Total number,	14,538	100
Prostitutes,	8,283	56.7
Habitual Drunkards (not included in other classes),	2,204	15.1
Suspicious Persons,	2,058	14.2
Vagrants, Thieves and others, without visible means of subsistence,	1,063	7.3
Known Thieves,	363	2.5

It will be seen from the number of habitual drunkards in this table, that in the case of women as well as men, the question of habitual drunkenness is of importance, as they form a more numerous class (2,204, or 15.1 per cent.) than suspicious persons (2,058, or 14.2 per cent.) or vagrants (1,063, or 7.3 per cent.), and are more than twice as numerous as known thieves (363, or 2.5 per cent.) The really startling figure in this table, however, is the number of prostitutes. It appears that of 14,538 women of uncertain character proceeded against in Ireland, no less than 8,283, or 56.7 per cent., were prostitutes.

In connexion with the discussions as to the legislation required for checking the physical evils arising from prostitution, these figures, showing the intimate connexion between prostitution and crime, suggest the larger question of the moral and social results of prostitution.

CHAPTER II.—MODES OF PROCEDURE FOR PUNISHING CRIME.

CHAPTER II.
Procedure.

Differences in
procedure in
Ireland and in
England and
Wales.

In Ireland the modes of procedure for punishing crime are a combination of the English and Scotch systems, with some special arrangements added which are peculiar to Ireland. There is, in the first place, a complete system of Coroners for the holding of inquests exactly on the model of Coroners' inquests in England. Then there is in each county a Sessions Crown Solicitor for criminal cases at Quarter Sessions and special cases heard at Petty Sessions, and at Inquests, and also a Crown Solicitor for Annuities. These officers in some degree correspond to the Prosecutors-General for Scotch counties. In addition to the Crown Solicitors, the Police in Ireland (under central control) report specially on all crimes, and act as prosecutors. There are in each county, in addition to the Justices of the Peace, Stipendiary Magistrates in communication with the central Government, and also acting in the collection of evidence in all serious cases.

Returns have been received for 1872 for all the Coroners' districts in Ireland, except for the town of Galway, giving the number of inquests for each district, with the verdicts found by the jury. The returns further distinguish, in the case of children under seven years of age, the legitimate from the illegitimate.

The returns distinguish the sex of the body on which the inquest is held, and it appears that there is a much greater sacrifice of men and boys by violent death than of women and girls, the inquests on men and boys being 2,043 as compared with 832 on women and girls, and this difference occurs in every class of verdict.

Coroners' Inquests.

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SECTION.
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PRELUDE.

Age of deceased
compared with
population at each
age.

The classification of the inquests according to age of the person on whom the inquest was held is shown in the following table, and is compared with the proportion of population at the same age.—

Inquests classified according to DECEASED AND CORRELATED WITH POPULATION AT EACH AGE.	Total Number of Inquests	Proportion of each Age to Total Number ascertained.	Proportion of Total Population at corresponding Age.*	Proportion of Inquests and that Proportion of Population.	Proportion of Population and that Proportion of Inquests.
Total number of inquests, Deaths age ascertained,	2,585	—	—	—	—
Total number age ascertained,	2,869	100	100	—	—
1 year and under,	294	7.33	2.35	—	4.97
2 years and above 1 year,	112	6.33	14.14	7.81	—
Under 15 years and above 2,	137	4.58	19.20	12.50	—
15 years and under 60,	1,525	54.54	45.98	1.44	—
60 years and above,	742	26.12	9.32	—	13.18

It appears from this table that the age-periods at which inquests are extensive are those on infants (1 year and under) and aged persons (60 years and above). In the case of infants the proportion is 7.83, amongst the aged it is 26.42, and in both cases it is about three times the proportion to be expected, 2.36 and 9.32.

In connection with the question of the effect of illegitimacy on productive of infanticide and death amongst children, statistics have been obtained in the case of 163 out of the above 205 infants on whom inquests have been held, and the result is shown in the following table:—

Inquests on
illegitimate
compared with
those on
legitimate
infants.

Varieties of Inquests on Infants under One Year and under, Children.	Deaths of Infants			Inquests on Illegitimate Infants Number Proportion to Legitimate.	Inquests on Illegitimate Infants more than proportion to Legitimate.	Inquests on Illegitimate Infants less than proportion to Legitimate.
	Single Legitimate or Illegitimate ascertained.	On Illegitimate Deaths.	Ascertained proportion of Infants known to be Legitimate.			
Total number,	205	83	388	Number, —	Ratio, 47.47	Per cent, 27.42
Found dead,	59	34	6.39	—	53.50	76.42
Accidental death,	42	7	0.75	—	4.94	19.35
Natural death other than want or neglect,	64	24	4.63	—	39.16	97.80
Infanticide,	13	12	—	—	13.00	109.00
Natural death from want, cold, or exposure,	2	2	0.34	—	1.95	56.00
Inquest, cause unknown,	6	2	0.15	—	1.27	86.30
Found dead from disease ag- gravated by neglect,	6	4	0.35	—	3.32	55.64
Murder,	4	4	—	—	4.08	120.08

In this table the number of varieties of each kind on illegitimate infants aged 1 year and under is compared with the number to be expected amongst a proportion of legitimate infants equal in number to the estimated number of illegitimate children of 1 year and under, the estimate being founded upon the proportion of illegitimate to legitimate births (2.9 to 97.1) as ascertained by the Registrar-General for Ireland, in his annual Report for 1893.

* The proportions for this column are estimated from the latest published proportions of the population of the various ages, in the Report of the Census Commissioners, in which the age periods are different from those in this table.

It appears that the excess of total inquests on illegitimate infants (98) above the number to be expected (2833) on legitimate infants is 27·67, or 97·41 per cent.

This excess is highest in infanticide and in manslaughter (100 per cent), and lowest in accidental death (89·28 per cent). In cases of natural death other than want or neglect, the excess is 27·50 per cent; of diseases aggravated by neglect, the excess is 99·50 per cent; of death from want, cold, exposure, &c., the excess is 93·50 per cent.

In the following table Coroners' inquests in Ireland in 1872 are compared with those in England and Wales in 1871.—

PART I.
CORONERS'
INQUESTS.
CHAPTER II.
Procedure.

Inquests in
Ireland compared
with those in
England and
Wales.

TRANSACTIONS OF CORONERS IN IRELAND IN 1872 COMPARED WITH THOSE IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1871.	Number as reported in 1871.	Number as reported in 1872 as a proportion of England and Wales, and as a proportion of that of Ireland.	Actual Differences.		Differences per Cent.	
			Irish Number less than English pro- portion in Ireland.	English proportion less than Irish Number.	Irish Number less than English pro- portion in Ireland.	English proportion less than Irish Number.
Total,	2,885	6,166	3,271	—	33·9	—
Accidental death,	1,692	2,294	1,639	—	61·6	—
Death from causes not specified in returns,	1,644	2,046	1,603	—	59·4	—
Fatal shock,	263	736	347	—	49·2	—
Falls, or self-murder,	113	349	235	—	67·6	—
Infanticide,	25	31	13	—	41·9	—
Death from want, cold, exposure, &c.,	38	68	16	—	38·7	—
Death from excessive drinking,	81	91	—	—	—	2·0
Death from apoplexy, causes unknown,	42	45	—	3	—	89·1
Justifiable homicide,	6	1	—	4	—	7·7
Deaths from diseases aggravated by neglect,	52	65	—	6	—	17·6
Murder, other than infanticide,	56	23	—	6	—	39·6
Manslaughter,	56	41	—	16	—	59·0

The leading characteristics of the comparisons in this table are, that the entire number of inquests in Ireland were 2,885, being 3,271, or 38 per cent., less than 6,166, the corresponding number in England and Wales. This excess is almost entirely made up by the large excess in accidental deaths in England and Wales, 1,653, and death from causes not specified in the returns, 1,602. The cases of infanticide and murder have been already referred to in connexion with the police statistics on the same subject.

The most unfavourable features of these statistics, as regards Ireland, is in the number of deaths from manslaughter, 50, as compared with the proportionate English number of 41.

After the statistics of Coroners' Inquests, the statistics relating to the apprehension, trial, and punishment of criminals, come to be treated.

The apprehension,
trial, and punish-
ment of criminals.

With regard to persons dealt with summarily, the Police tables give complete information as to the number apprehended, the number punished, and the nature of the punishment. But in the case of persons proceeded against by indictment, the Police supply only the number apprehended and the disposal of them prior to trial. With regard to the number actually tried or discharged for want of evidence or otherwise, the number acquitted on trial or punished, and the nature of the penalty, statistics have been made up, as in former years, from returns by the Local Inspectors of Gaols for each county, compiled from the records of the Clerks of the Crown and of the Peace. As, in the first place, the apprehension often takes place a considerable time after the commission of the crime, and as, in the second place, the trial sometimes does not occur in the same year as the apprehension, the statistics as to trials necessarily do not agree

Part I.
General
Statistics.

CHAP. II.
Prisoners.
—

Disposal of
prisoners (upper
division), prior to
trial, compared
with like disposal
in England and
Wales.

In any one year with the Police accounts of persons sent on for trial, although in a series of years there is a substantial agreement between the two classes of returns.

As in the previous chapter, persons proceeded against are divided into two classes—those dealt with by indictment at Assizes, the Dublin Commission Court, and Quarter Sessions, and those dealt with summarily by Magistrates.

The following summary shows the number of persons apprehended by the Police for indictable offences in Ireland in 1872, with the manner of their disposal before trial, together with the corresponding statistics for England and Wales in 1871 for comparison.—

Manner of Disposal Arranged for Comparison with those in England and Wales.	Ireland, 1872					Proportions Similar to England and Wales in 1871.				
	Total of both sexes.	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.	Per centage in Total.	Per centage in Total.	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.	
Total,	5,062	4,032	1,224	4,271	1,674	100	100	100	100	
Total bailed and committed for trial,	4,709	3,614	735	3,085	570	92.8	99.2	92.4	61.5	
Bailed for trial,	2,540	2,025	215	254	59	49.7	17.6	8.6	2.7	
Committed for trial,	1,969	1,489	520	2,869	524	38.7	41.6	62.8	57.8	
Total discharged, &c.,	1,084	1,128	489	1,178	648	21.2	40.8	37.6	38.5	
Discharged for want of evidence,	662	620	242	642	264	12.9	19.6	22.2	37.7	
Discharged for want of prosecution,	245	165	204	320	146	4.8	13.3	2.8	19.2	
Bailed for further examination,	182	209	12	15	7	3.6	1.0	—	—	
Committed for want of security,	75	34	33	8	2	1.5	1.7	—	—	

The large proportion of those discharged for want of evidence in Ireland, 7.5 per cent. of men and 18.3 per cent. of women, as compared with 5.9 per cent. of men and 10.2 per cent. of women in England and Wales, arises from the system of public prosecutions under the direction of the Attorney-General in Ireland. In Scotland in 1870 14 per cent. of men and women taken together were discharged without being tried, and 11 of the 14 per cent. by the Lord Advocate, who occupies a position in Scotland as to prosecutions somewhat similar to that occupied by the Attorney-General in Ireland.

The proportion discharged for want of evidence in England and Wales, 31.1 and 27.7 per cent., is larger than the proportions of 13.1 and 19.8 per cent. in Ireland; the difference being, no doubt, caused by the prosecutions conducted by private parties, as in England, falling off more from want of evidence than when conducted by public prosecutors, as in Ireland.

The great difference in the proportion of those bailed for trial, 49.7 per cent. of men and 17.6 per cent. of women, in Ireland, as compared with 6.6 per cent. of men and 3.7 per cent. of women in England and Wales, with a corresponding difference in the opposite direction in the number committed for trial, indicates very clearly the less serious character in Ireland than in England and Wales of the crimes for which parties are made amenable to the Superior Courts.

In the following table the number and disposal of persons proceeded against by indictment in the two countries are compared:—

NUMBERS AND DISPOSAL OF PERSONS TRIED AT QUARTER SESSIONS COURT, ASSIZES, OR QUARTER SESSIONS	Ireland, 1872	Number in a prison of England and Wales equal to that of Ireland, 1872.	Proportion disposed of.	
			Percent to Ireland, 1872.	Percent to England and Wales, 1871
Total tried,	3,585	3,480	100	100
I. Convicted, or detained as inmates,	3,391	3,354	72.3	77.6
Viz:—Sentenced to imprisonment, &c.,	3,304	3,154	65.3	69.7
Sentenced to penal servitude,	122	387	3.5	10.6
Fined inmates,	17	5	0.5	0.1
Detained after acquittal on ground of insanity,	16	5	0.2	0.1
Sentenced to death,	3	5	0.1	0.1
II. Acquitted as tried,	204	225	27.8	22.4

PART I.
CRIMINAL STATISTICS.
CHAPTER II.
Proceedings.
Number and disposal of persons apprehended

The total returned as tried in this table, does not necessarily agree with those returned by the Police as bailed or committed for trial; for in all cases of persons committed or bailed for trial in the last half of the year in the case of Assizes, and the last quarter of the year in the case of Quarter Sessions, the trial takes place in a subsequent year to the committal; again, where persons die in prison, or do not attend in discharge of their bail, whilst they would be committed or bailed for trial, they would never be actually tried.

The larger proportion of persons sentenced to penal servitude in England and Wales, 10.6 per cent., as compared with 3.5 per cent. in Ireland, indicates the result already referred to, of the much more serious character of the crime disposed of at the Superior Criminal Courts in England and Wales than in Ireland.

The larger proportion of persons detained after acquittal on the ground of insanity, 0.2 per cent. in Ireland, as compared with 0.1 per cent. in England and Wales, is what might be expected from the much larger proportion of dangerous lunatics in Ireland than in England and Wales.

The proportion of acquittals in Ireland, 27.8 per cent., is large as compared with the 22.4 per cent. in England and Wales, but it appears from the following table, that this is above the average of acquittals for Ireland since 1864, which was 25.7. The minimum in 1879 was only 22.8, nearly corresponding with the proportional number in England and Wales.

With regard to persons actually tried by indictment at Assizes, Dublin Commis-
sion Court, and Quarter Sessions, the following table sets forth the numbers for a series of
years, and shows also the results of the trial:—

Year	Tried	Convicted or detained as inmates	Acquitted	Proportion of those tried who were	
				Convicted or detained as inmates	Acquitted
1864,	4,087	3,025	1,063	74.0	26.0
1865,	3,624	2,660	964	73.6	26.4
1866,	3,408	2,444	964	71.7	28.3
1867,	3,664	2,728	936	74.6	25.4
1868,	3,267	2,415	789	73.6	26.4
1869,	3,223	2,463	660	76.5	23.5
1870,	3,568	3,041	527	77.3	22.7
1871,	3,660	2,974	1,686	71.3	28.7
1872,	3,566	2,689	1,206	73.2	26.8

Part I.
CRIMINAL
STATISTICS.
—
CHAPTER II.
Prisoners.

Disposal of Bills
of Indictment by
Grand Jurors

The result of proceedings before Grand Jurors in criminal cases is shown by the returns of the Clerks of the Crown and Peace. The difference between the number, 3,588, actually tried, and 4,476 returned by them as for trial in Superior Criminal Courts is 888, and the grounds of discharge of these is thus accounted for by them:—

To bill faced by Grand Jury,	394
Re prosecution,	413
Quitted and not tried,	83
Total,	888

These figures indicate the important function discharged by Grand Jurors in stopping prosecutions.

Cases for con-
sideration of
Crown Court
referred.

In the Court for the consideration of Crown cases reserved, constituted by Stat. 11 & 12 Vict. c. 73, corresponding to the Court for Criminal Appeal in England, there were 3 appeals before the Court in 1873. In 2 cases the previous decisions were affirmed, and the third was not argued in 1873.

In the following table the sentences passed on those convicted in 1873 are shown in detail, and in comparison with the sentences in each of the five preceding years:—

Sentences com-
pared with
preceding years

SENTENCES.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Death,	3	5	4	—	—	3
Penal Servitude —						
For 140,	—	1	1	—	2	6
Above 10 years,	4	—	1	—	1	2
For 15 and above 10 years,	8	2	14	1	6	15
For 10 and above 5 years,	110	109	125	59	121	126
For 5 years and under,	50	56	162	181	335	394
Imprisonment —						
Above 3 years,	—	—	—	—	—	—
For 3, and above 2 years,	1	1	—	—	—	—
For 2, and above 1 year,	79	79	107	77	58	92
For 1 year, and above 6 months,	232	225	226	317	374	327
For 6 months and under,	1,389	1,321	1,637	1,806	1,756	1,465
Whipping, flogging, or discharged,	616	429	220	296	402	452
Sentences expiated and Pardons,	73	125	111	95	309	143
Total,	2,385	2,543	2,918	2,925	2,964	2,722
Sent to Reformatory or Industrial Schools,	45	30	22	37	65	48

It thus appears that 2,563 persons were punished for serious offences in 1873; the remaining 27 included in 2,593 on page 36 as convicted, were detained as insane. The 45 sent to Reformatory or Industrial Schools are classified in the table according to the goal punishments, and then appended separately as of importance in connection with the punishment of the more serious offenders.

Particulars of
sentences
executed.

There were 2 persons sentenced to death in Ireland in 1873, neither of whom were executed.

It appears from the table that 199 persons were sentenced to penal servitude in Ireland in 1872, as against 291 in 1867, the first year in the table, and that of those only 9 were for periods above ten years, as against 21 in 1867, that in 1872, 1,371 persons were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for indictable offences, as against 1,894 in 1867, and that of these 80 were for terms exceeding one year, as against 92 in 1867. It further appears, that only 79 obtained a respite of sentence and pardon in 1872, as compared with 142 in 1867. The number sent to Reformatory or Industrial Schools was the same in both years. The table, therefore, shows that the punishments generally were of a lighter nature in 1872 than in 1867. It may be inferred, consequently, that the crimes were less aggravated.

Part I.
CRIMINAL
STATISTICS.
—
CHAPTER II.
Proceedings
—

With regard to persons proceeded against summarily, complete information is obtained from the Police as to the number discharged, the number convicted, and the nature of the punishments inflicted.

Convictions and punishments of persons proceeded against summarily.

The following table shows the number of persons proceeded against summarily, with the number discharged, and the number convicted in Ireland, in 1872, as compared with 1871:—

Persons summarily accused.	1872			1871			Percentage per Cent. to Total			
	Total of both Sexes.	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.		Men and Boys.		Women and Girls.	
							1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Number proceeded against,	211,470	174,175	37,295	189,370	39,809	100	100	100	100	
Number convicted,	177,838	148,618	29,220	182,903	21,100	84.3	84.6	78.1	78.4	
Number discharged,	33,631	25,768	8,179	26,168	8,821	15.7	15.4	21.9	21.6	

From this table it appears that of 174,175 men and boys proceeded against, 25,768 or 14.8 per cent. were discharged and 84.3 per cent. convicted, and of 37,295 women and girls proceeded against, 8,179 or 21.9 per cent. were discharged, and only 78.1 per cent. convicted.

In the criminal statistics of preceding years the statistics showed a complete distinction as to not up to the proceedings of persons sent for trial. In the forms for 1872 this distinction has been extended to the results of the trial, so as to allow of a comparison of the mode in which the cases are dealt with at trial and in subsequent punishments.

[TABLE.

F 2

PART I.
CRIMINAL
STATISTICS.

CHAPTER II.
Prisoners.

Disposal of men
and boys for trial,
compared with
disposal of women
and girls.

REPORT OF PRISONER FOR TRIAL.

Disposal of MEN and BOYS FOR TRIAL COMPARED WITH Disposal of WOMEN and GIRLS.	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.	Proportion Disposed of	
			Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.
Total number of persons sent for trial,	3,682	814	Percent. 280	Percent. 100
Total not tried,	765	149	20.4	17.3
<i>Viz.</i> —Not presented,	337	75	9.2	9.2
No bills found against,	348	54	9.5	6.6
Bailed and not tried,	71	11	1.9	1.5
Total tried and disposed of,	2,916	664	59.6	52.6
Dispositions of total tried,	2,916	664	100	100
I. Convicted, or deemed as such,	2,307	453	72.3	71.0
<i>Viz.</i> —Sentenced to imprisonment, &c.,	1,942	412	66.9	61.2
Sentenced to penal servitude,	126	49	4.6	16.3
Fiscal cases,	19	2	0.6	0.4
Detained after acquittal on ground of insanity,	9	1	0.29	4.0
Sentenced to death,	1	1	0.03	9.3
II. Acquitted on trial,	609	110	20.7	58.8

It appears from this table that there is a slightly larger proportion of men than of women prosecuted on unsatisfactory evidence, *as*, while only 6.6 per cent. of the cases of the prosecution of women and girls were stopped by Grand Jurors for insufficient evidence, no less than 9.2 per cent. were stopped in the case of men and boys.

The cases of criminal insanity (found insane or detained as insane) in men (0.3) were nearly double the number in women (0.5). In the case of punishments, out of 72 per cent. of each sex subjected to punishments, only 4.6 per cent. of the men got penal servitude, while 16.2 per cent. of the women were so punished. This is apparently to be explained by the much larger number of habitual criminals amongst women than amongst men.

From the domestic nature of the employment of women the standard of morality expected is higher than in the case of men, and hence a discharged prisoner has greater difficulty in getting employment if a woman than if a man. Again, the statistics at p. 81, show the large number of prostitutes amongst women who are criminals. This class must find it peculiarly difficult to obtain honest employment, when the discredit of imprisonment is added to the taint of prostitution, and must thus be exposed to very strong temptations to revert, on leaving prison, to a life of vice and crime.

The statistics of the number of prostitutes amongst criminal women, of the number of recommendations, of the necessity for inflicting so much severer sentences on women than on men,—all indicate that some machinery, on the principle of the voluntary industrial shelter for females discharged from prison, which has been in operation for the county and city of Dublin since 1861, requires to be developed, like the industrial schools and reformatories for young persons, to be of an industrial character where conduct in prison is hopeful of future good results, and of a reformatory character where it is not.

In the following table, the punishments inflicted summarily on men and boys and on women and girls are set out for comparison —

TABLE I.
CRIMINAL
STATISTICS.

CHAPTER II.
Punishment.

Punishments for
offences deter-
mined summarily
of men and boys,
compared with
those of women
and girls.

PUNISHMENTS FOR OFFENCES DETERMINED SUMMARILY IN MEN AND BOYS, COMPARED WITH THOSE OF WOMEN AND GIRLS.	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.	Proportion per Cent. to Total	
			Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.
Total number of persons committed,	345,610	20,116	100	100
Number committed but not committed, viz. — Total,	327,222	23,063	92.5	79.3
Fined,	326,168	17,023	93.7	59.4
Punishments awarded,	9,319	4,203	2.8	20.7
To local justices or magistrates,	3,308	1,186	2.3	4.9
Delivered to Army or Navy,	603	—	0.3	—
Whipped,	2	—	—	—
Number committed, viz. — Total,	11,188	6,663	7.5	30.7
To Glad 14 days or under,	6,023	2,437	4.9	11.8
“ 1 month and above 14 days,	2,444	1,545	1.7	3.6
“ 2 months and above 1 month,	1,172	594	0.8	1.7
To Inferior Courts,	590	408	0.4	1.8
To Glad 3 months and above 2 months,	369	305	0.3	1.1
“ 6 months and above 3 months,	280	154	0.3	0.6
To Inferior Courts,	163	65	0.1	0.2
To Glad above 6 months,	27	22	—	0.1

This table indicates a much larger proportion of commitments, as compared with minor punishments, amongst women than amongst men, the former being 20.7 per cent. and the latter only 7.5 per cent.; the number fined presenting an opposite contrast, the men fined being 93.7 per cent. of the persons committed and the women only 59.4 per cent.

These great differences arise partly from the offences of this class being to a large extent violations of Road Acts, Hackney Carriage Acts, and Nuisance Acts, matters of mere discipline which men from their employment are more likely to commit than women, and for which fines are either the only or the suitable punishment. Again, amongst the classes prosecuted for all offences for which summary convictions take place, men are generally better able to pay fines than women, and so more likely to escape imprisonment. The difference cannot arise to the same extent as in the case of indictable offences, from the character of the women convicted, as it appears that of 2,181 women convicted of being vagrant prostitutes no less than 1,567 were only fined.

[TABLE

Part I
GENERAL
STATISTICS
—
CHAPTER II
Proceedings

Proceedings for
offences disposed
of summarily in
Ireland compared
with those in
England and
Wales.

The following table shows the punishments for offences determined summarily in Ireland, in 1872, compared with those in England and Wales in 1871.

Persons punished summarily in Ireland, in 1872, compared with those in England and Wales in 1871.	Ireland, 1872	3 weeks or less in England and Wales, equal to that of Ireland, 1871	Proportion per cent.	
			Ireland, 1872	England and Wales, 1871
Total number proceeded against,	211,478	126,745	180	100
Number discharged,	33,944	31,633	16.0	24.6
" convicted,	177,534	95,112	84.0	75.4
Disposal of persons convicted,	127,524	91,169	180	100
Not committed, viz.—	Total,	169,315	72.85	75.9
Fined,	141,525	68,765	79.6	43.7
Punishment not cleared,	14,171	7,542	8.0	7.8
To Sea service or transportation,	4,491	5,624	3.5	3.7
Delivered to Army or Navy,	435	600	0.3	0.6
Whipped,	2	196	—	0.2
Committed, viz.—	Total,	15,111	21.46	24.0
To Goal, 14 days and under,	5,440	8,326	2.3	9.6
" 1 month and above 14 days,	3,434	6,775	2.8	6.4
" 3 months and above 3,	1,610	2,852	1.3	3.8
To Industrial Schools,	1,878	281	0.6	0.1
To Goal, 3 months and above 3,	514	1,941	0.4	1.3
" 6 months and above 3,	454	759	0.2	0.7
To Industrial Schools,	267	305	0.1	0.3
To Goal, above 6 months,	29	10	—	—

This table shows the more serious nature of the offences dealt with summarily in England and Wales than in Ireland. Of the persons convicted, 82.0 per cent. were committed in England and Wales, as against 27 per cent. in Ireland, and the excess is greater in the long than for the short terms of imprisonment.

CHAPTER III.
Criminals, &c., in
Confinement and
at large.

CHAPTER III.—CRIMINALS AND OTHERS IN CONFINEMENT
AND KNOWN CRIMINALS AT LARGE

The statistics of persons in confinement includes—in addition to actual criminals—persons accused of crime, debtors, children detained in industrial schools to prevent their falling into crime, and lunatics committed by Justices as dangerous. They do not include idiots or lunatics detained by order of the Lord Chancellor, or upon medical certificate for the purpose of cure.

The distribution of the persons in confinement, among the different places of detention, is shown in the following table—

Persons in detention,
1872.

CRIMINALS, &c., UNDER DETENTION AT END OF 1872	Males and Boys.	Females and Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
Total in all Ireland,	7,660	5,107	12,767	100
In Industrial Schools,	1,383	2,668	4,051	30.9
In Lunatic Asylums (as criminals),	2,245	1,447	3,692	28.3
In County and Town Gaols,	1,620	656	2,276	17.4
In Civil Prisons,	553	216	769	5.9
In Reformatory,	328	211	539	4.2
In Bridewells,	48	13	61	0.4
In Poor Courts Workhouses,*	18	3	21	0.1

* The figures given under this head are obtained from the Report of the Inspectors-General of Prisons in Poor Courts Workhouses, 1872.

It appears from this table that at the close of the year 1872 there were 12,019 persons in the different places of confinement in all Ireland, either for prevention or for punishment, and that the persons in confinement who have been detained to prevent them from falling into crime rather than as punishment, without considering the juvenile criminals in reformatories as belonging to this class, amounted to 7,434 (viz., 3,583 lunatics, and 3,761 children in industrial schools), or considerably more than half of the entire number in confinement.

The number of admissions into the various places of confinement in the course of 1872 is shown in the following table:—

Admissions to Prisons or Reformatory in 1872	Males and Boys	Women and Girls	Total	Per cent.
Total in all Ireland,	20,070	14,329	34,399	100
Into Gaols,	12,212	11,284	23,497	71.4
Into Bridewells,	4,803	3,037	7,840	22.8
Into Industrial Schools,	610	892	1,502	4.3
Into Lunatic Asylums (see statistics),	748	471	1,219	3.5
Into Reformatory Schools,	319	33	352	1.0
Into Clerical Houses,	122	75	197	0.6
Into Four Courts Madhouses,*	164	32	196	0.6

The number of admissions to gaols and bridewells, compared with the number of persons in custody at the end of the year, shows that the commitments are for short periods.

From this table it appears that there were 34,399 admissions into places of confinement in all Ireland in course of 1872. But, as the children received into reformatories, and some of the lunatics received into asylums, were previously confined in bridewells and gaols, and are simply transferred therefrom to those places, these admissions do not represent so many separate commitments. Much less do they represent distinct individuals, as the same person is often the subject of several commitments to gaols and bridewells in the course of one year. The figures of the table indicate the relative importance with regard to commitments considered simply numerically, of the different places of confinement.

The county and town gaols included in these tables are 38 in number. They are not Gaols divided into county, borough, and liberty prisons as in England and Wales. Only 4 of the 33 boroughs in Ireland have distinct gaols, viz.—Dublin (which has 2), Cork, Limerick, and Drogheda, which have 1 each. There are 2 county gaols in Tipperary, 1 at Nenagh, and 1 at Clonmel, for the North and South Ridings respectively. Only 5 boroughs, with gaols in common with adjoining county, have distinct taxation for gaols, viz.—Bellshut, Carrickfergus, Galway, Killybeg, and Waterford.

The total number of commitments of all kinds to county and town gaols in 1872 was 30,427.

PAGE 1.
CONTINUED
STATISTICS.
CHAPTER III.
Commitments, &c., in
England and
of large
Gaols.
Admissions in
course of 1872.

	COMMITMENTS TO PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.			
	1871	1872	Increase in 1872.	Decrease in 1872.
Males and Boys,	18,845	19,585	—	32
Women and Girls,	11,584	12,683	—	639
Total,	30,427	32,268	—	921

This table shows a marked decrease in the number of commitments of women and girls in 1872.

* The figures given under this head are obtained from the Report of the Inspector General of Prisons on Four Courts Madhouses, 1872.

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CRIMINAL
STATISTICS

CHAPTER III.
CRIMINALS, &c., in
England and
at large.

Grounds of com-
mitment to gaols.

The number of commitments to gaols in Ireland during 1872, classified according to grounds of commitment, with the proportion per cent. of each class to the total commitments, as compared with the proportion per cent. of the similar classes in England and Wales in 1871, is shown in the following summary:—

Commitment.	Total of both Sexes.	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.	Proportion per cent.			
				Men and Boys.		Women and Girls.	
				England, 1872.	Ireland and Wales, 1871.	England and Wales, 1871.	Ireland and Wales, 1871.
Total.	36,437	19,943	11,184	100	100	100*	100*
On summary convictions.	32,506	18,028	9,688	87.2	71.5	86.6	81.9
For trial, and trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	3,218	2,533	284	13.6	10.0	9.2	5.7
Remanded and discharged.	2,527	1,383	244	10.3	8.4	4.9	6.3
For Military and Naval offences.	658	685	—	3.5	3.2	—	—
For debt and on civil process.	625	585	90	2.3	2.4	0.3	0.6
For want of sureties.	772	458	214	2.4	2.0	2.8	2.0

Upon this table, it is to be observed, that in both countries the commitments arise mainly from summary convictions, which in Ireland amount to 86.6 per cent. in the case of women and girls, and 87.2 in the case of men and boys. The difference between the two countries are as follow:—The proportion of men and boys committed for trial or convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, of those remanded and discharged, of those committed for want of sureties, and of those committed for military and naval offences, is greater in Ireland than in England and Wales; and the proportion of men and boys summarily convicted, and of men committed for debt and on civil process is greater in England and Wales than in Ireland. Whilst in the case of women and girls, the proportions highest in Ireland are those convicted summarily, and those committed for want of sureties, and the proportions highest in England and Wales are those for trial or convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, those remanded and discharged, and those committed for debt and on civil process.

In the gaol statistics for 1872, the distinction between ordinary criminals on the one hand and persons committed for debt or on civil process, or for military and naval offences on the other, is uniformly carried out. Of the latter class there were committed in 1872:—

Men and Boys.	—	—	—	1,385
Women and Girls.	—	—	—	80
Total.	—	—	—	1,385

Deducting these from the total commitments we get the number of commitments of ordinary criminals in the year:—

Men and Boys.	—	—	—	17,897
Women and Girls.	—	—	—	11,104
Total.	—	—	—	29,141

With regard to these ordinary criminals, the tables set forth for each gaol, the age and sex, the birthplace, the degree of instruction, and the occupation, the number remanded and discharged, and of all others the number who had, and the number who had not, been previously committed to any prison. The new column added in 1871 shows the number of persons, other than those remanded and discharged, who, when previously convicted, had received a sentence of transportation or penal servitude.

In setting forth the number of re-commitments, persons who were remanded and discharged are not taken into account as presumably innocent, and not to be considered in the question of habitual crime. Of this latter class, there were, in 1872—

Men and Boys,	1,563
Women and Girls,	544
Total,	2,107

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Criminals, &c., in
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at large
there

The number of ordinary criminals other than those remanded and discharged is, accordingly—

Men and Boys,	16,014
Women and Girls,	10,262
Total,	26,276

Of these, it appears that 10,262, or about 39 per cent. were never previously in prison, and 16,012, or about 61 per cent. had been previously committed with more or less frequency, showing at once that the greater number of the commitments were of habitual criminals, including amongst this number some who had, of course, become so during the year.

In consequence of this characteristic, it becomes important to trace the degree of frequency of the re-commitments, and this is done in the following table—

NUMBER OF TIMES IN WHICH PERSONS WERE PREVIOUSLY COMMITTED.	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.	Total of both sexes.	Proportion per cent. to the total of each Sex.	
				Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.
Total number of re-commitments,	8,044	8,288	16,332	100	100
Once,	2,567	1,865	4,432	26.8	21.6
Twice,	1,619	963	2,582	18.8	10.9
Three,	946	669	1,615	11.6	7.4
Four times,	322	487	809	4.4	6.0
Five times,	456	442	898	5.0	5.0
Six times and above six,	484	685	1,169	6.0	8.4
Seven times and above seven,	461	447	908	5.0	5.4
Above ten times,	787	711	1,498	9.0	10.0

The frequency of re-commitments is shown in a marked manner by this table. A large proportion of the re-commitments of men (3.5 per cent.) were cases which had been preceded by 10 or more commitments, and 25.4 per cent. were of men who had been previously committed 5 times or upwards. Amongst the women, the proportions are more remarkable, 37.9 per cent. of the re-commitments amongst them were of women who had previously been committed upwards of 10 times, and 54.0 per cent. were of women who had been previously committed 5 times or upwards.

The results indicate very plainly that some further legislation is required in dealing with habitual criminals, especially in the case of women committed above 10 times. Such cases appear fitted for an extension to adults of the habitual criminal class, of the Reformatory System, which has been so successfully applied to young persons.

The statistics of commitments of persons not previously committed to any prison, afford the best gauge test of the amount of fresh crime in the year, arising either from the strength of the causes producing crime, or the weakness of the repressive agencies. In these figures each commitment indicates a distinct criminal, while the statistics of re-commitments of habitual criminals do not.

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Table
First commit-
ments to goals.

The following table shows the number of persons committed to goals for the first time in 1872, compared with those of the same class in 1871.—

Persons committed for the first time.	1872	1871	Actual Difference		Difference per cent.	
			Number in 1872 less than in 1871	Number in 1871 less than in 1872	Number in 1872 less than in 1871	Number in 1871 less than in 1872
Total.	10,362	11,607	1,246	—	11.7	—
Men and Boys.	7,810	8,513	703	—	8.9	—
Women and Girls.	2,552	3,094	542	—	19.8	—

Considered as an index of the amount of fresh crime within the year, the figures of 1872 contrast most favourably with those of 1871. There were no less than 1,265, or 11.7 per cent. fewer first commitments in 1872 to goals than in 1871, the proportionate decrease being much larger in the case of women than of men.

The column already referred to, showing among the re-commitments the number of persons who when previously committed had received a sentence of transportation or penal servitude, throws light upon the repressive efficacy of those punishments. It appears that of the entire number of re-commitments in 1872, only 187 (47 men and 90 women), or about 1.1 per cent. of the whole, were of this convict class.

In the following statement relating to ordinary criminals committed to goal in 1872, the persons who were remanded and discharged are included, and a comparison, under each head of information, is instituted between the English and the Irish figures.

Age of persons
in goals.

The following summary shows the age and sex of the persons (other than debtors and persons charged with military and naval offences) committed to the different county and county of city and of town goals in Ireland in 1872, together with the proportion per cent. of each sex at the different age-periods to the total number of each sex as compared with the corresponding proportionate numbers in England and Wales in 1871.—

Age.	Total of both sexes.	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.	Proportion per cent.			
				Men and Boys.		Women and Girls.	
				England and Wales, 1871.	England and Wales, 1871.	Ireland, 1872.	England and Wales, 1871.
Total.	20,281	17,897	11,284	100	100	100	100
Under 12 years.	328	226	15	0.7	1.8	6.1	4.2
12 years and under 14.	1,289	865	55	2.8	6.0	7.8	2.5
14 years and under 16.	1,721	2,079	1,542	19.8	18.7	10.3	17.7
16 years and under 18.	11,545	6,585	4,870	31.2	31.7	55.0	33.4
18 years and under 20.	6,488	3,671	3,827	20.5	20.8	26.0	22.2
20 years and under 22.	3,895	1,980	1,895	9.4	11.5	11.6	14.1
22 years and under 24.	1,895	558	655	4.9	6.4	5.8	8.4
24 years and under 26.	322	447	345	2.5	3.7	3.4	3.8
26 years and under 28.	168	399	39	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.2

It appears that the Irish proportion is in excess of the English between 21 and 30—in men as 37.2 per cent. is to 31.7 per cent., and in women as 42.5 per cent. is to 33.4 per cent. In the case of girls between 16 and 21, the English proportion is in excess of the Irish as 17.7 per cent. is to 10.3 per cent.

Birthplace of
prisoners.

The birthplace of the ordinary criminals confined in the different county and county of city and of town goals in Ireland in 1872, together with the proportion per cent.

those born in each country to the total, as compared with the corresponding proportions in England and Wales for 1871, will be seen in the following table:—

Description.	Total of both sexes.	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.	Proportion per cent.			
				Men and Boys.		Women and Girls.	
				Ireland, 1872.	England and Wales, 1871.	Ireland, 1872.	England and Wales, 1871.
Total,	25,121	11,697	13,424	100	100	100	100
Ireland,	25,610	11,478	14,132	87.1	11.3	98.3	87.9
England and Wales,	406	217	189	1.4	88.7	0.9	73.9
Scotland,	115	63	52	0.4	1.3	0.4	2.0
Not ascertained,	63	73	20	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Foreign Countries,	25	14	11	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.8
Outcasts and Evil doers,	56	17	39	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.2

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Criminals, &c., in
Prison and
at large.
Ireland.

These figures show that of the ordinary criminals there was only 1.7 per cent. of women and girls, and only 2.9 per cent. of men and boys not of Irish birth in Irish gaols in 1872, whilst in England and Wales in 1871 there were 26.1 per cent. of women and girls and 15.6 per cent. of men and boys in English prisons not born in England and Wales, and of these strangers no less than 21.9 per cent. of the women and girls and 11.3 per cent. of the men and boys were of Irish birth.

There is a very small number of persons of Scotch birth in the English prisons, but it is remarkable that the number of women and girls (3.0 per cent.), is nearly double the proportion of men and boys (1.3 per cent.), just as in the case of Irish immigrants, who, as already stated, are in the ratio of 21.9 per cent. in the case of women and girls, and only 11.3 per cent. in the case of men and boys.

It is probable that in both cases this difference arises from the migration of women of bad character from the poorer to the wealthier parts of the kingdom.

The following summary gives the degree of instruction of ordinary criminals in gaols in Ireland in 1872, with the English proportionate number for 1871 for comparison:—

Degree of instruction of prisoners.

Degree of Instruction.	Total of both sexes.	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.	Proportion per cent.			
				Men and Boys.		Women and Girls.	
				Ireland, 1872.	England and Wales, 1871.	Ireland, 1872.	England and Wales, 1871.
Total,	25,121	11,697	13,424	100	100	100	100
Neither read nor write,	11,790	6,546	5,244	36.4	32.1	55.3	38.4
Read and write well,	9,396	7,606	1,790	42.0	5.6	11.0	1.2
Read, or read and write imperfectly,	6,849	3,560	3,289	18.0	62.7	22.9	60.6
Superior instruction,	204	130	74	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2
Instruction not ascertained,	282	155	127	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1

It appears from this table that of the ordinary criminals committed to Irish gaols in 1872, a large proportion were wholly uneducated. Of the men and boys 36.4 could neither read nor write, the proportion in England of this class in 1871 being somewhat lower, viz., 32.1. The difference in the numbers of those who could read and write well in the two countries is striking—in Ireland the proportion of this class to the total number of men committed being 42.0 per cent., while in England and Wales it was only 5.6. There is also a marked difference, of an opposite kind, in the numbers of those who

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at large.*
—

received an imperfect education. In England and Wales 63·7 of the men and boys could read and write imperfectly, in Ireland only 19·5 were of this class.

In the case of women and girls, it appears that in Ireland the largest proportion—more than a half (55·3 per cent.)—were wholly uneducated; while in England and Wales the largest proportion (33·6 per cent.) could read or read and write imperfectly, 39·4 per cent. being wholly ignorant. There is a similar striking contrast between the two countries in the case of women and girls who could read and write well, as appeared in the corresponding class of men and boys. In Ireland 21·0 per cent. of the women and girls were of this class, while in England and Wales only 1·5 of the women and girls could read and write well.

It thus appears that in both countries a very large proportion of the criminals committed to gaol are wholly ignorant. This is especially true of the women and girls committed to Irish gaols. The figures of the table are of great importance in connexion with the proposal to make education compulsory. They indicate a very general failure in the existing arrangements of both countries, in securing the education of the neglected classes most likely to fall into crime.

Occupation of
prisoners in gaol.

In the following table the various occupations of the ordinary criminals in the gaols of the two countries are set forth:—

Occupations in Prisoners in Gaol.	Total of both Gaols.	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.	Proportion per cent.			
				Men and Boys.		Women and Girls.	
				Ireland, 1872.	England and Wales, 1871.	Ireland, 1872.	England and Wales, 1871.
Total,	20,121	37,995	11,124	100	100	100	100
Labourers, agriculturists, millwrights, &c.	11,796	9,774	1,316	58·4	55·4	11·9	54·2
Tradesmen, &c.	5,203	1,244	2,959	25·8	9·8	26·8	27·5
Prostitutes,	6,145	—	6,145	—	—	55·3	39·5
Refractory and shiftless workers,	3,742	3,073	669	18·6	22·6	6·5	3·5
Unemployed and uneducated,	1,316	1,116	200	6·5	9·3	1·8	3·1
Shopkeepers and dealers,	1,144	500	644	5·6	3·6	5·8	5·1
Domestic servants,	214	455	371	1·1	1·2	3·4	4·8
Soldiers, marines, and soldiers,	482	443	—	2·4	4·8	—	—
Factory workers,	447	290	157	2·2	3·3	1·4	3·2
Shoemakers, shoemenders, and clerks,	360	249	111	1·8	0·3	0·8	0·2
Barbers and restorers of houses,	205	268	—	1·0	—	—	—
Professional employments,	58	53	5	0·3	0·5	—	—

It will be observed that more than half the men and boys committed to gaols as ordinary criminals in both countries are labourers—the proportion in Ireland in 1872 being 58·4, and in England and Wales in 1871 55·4 per cent. It will also be observed, that in Ireland and in England nearly half of the women in the gaols are either prostitutes or else returned as having no occupation. No less than 55·3 per cent. are of the former class in Ireland, and 39·5 of the latter; whilst in England and Wales the proportions are 39·5 prostitutes and 27·5 of no occupation.

It appears, too, from the above figures, that the proportional number of men employed as domestic servants amongst prisoners in Ireland is larger than in England and Wales, while the reverse is the case with regard to women servants, the English proportion of women servants is to be borne in mind as arising from the tax on men servants in England, and the greater proportion of female servants in consequence.

The following summary shows the number of prisoners detained in gaol in Ireland during 1872, the number removed, discharged, or otherwise disposed of, and the

number in custody at the close of the year, with the corresponding information for England and Wales in 1871, for comparison —

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Prisoners, &c., in
Confinement and
at large.

Total number in
confinement
in gaols.

Prisoners in Gaols	Irish in 1872	Number in a portion of the Population of England and Wales in 1871 equal to that of Ireland	Actual Difference		Difference per cent.	
			Irish number less than English prisoners in gaols	English number less than Irish	Irish number less than English	English number less than Irish
Total number under detention in year,	32,523	43,693	10,269	—	24.5	—
Under detention at commencement of year,	2,088	4,755	2,667	—	26.2	—
Committed during year,	30,427	38,938	7,511	—	26.6	—
Disposed of in year,	30,000	38,940	8,940	—	23.8	—
Remaining at close of year,	2,423	4,753	2,330	—	46.8	—

In this summary the Irish figure contrast favourably with the English—the total number under detention being 24.5 per cent. less, the commitments during the year being 26.6 per cent. less, and the number under detention at the end of the year being 46.8 per cent. less than amongst a portion of the population of England and Wales equal to that of Ireland.

The following summary shows the number of persons the gaols in Ireland are constructed to contain, the greatest number confined at one time in 1872, and the daily average number in the year 1872, with corresponding information for England and Wales proportioned to population, for comparison —

Capacity of gaols.

Capacity of Gaols and Houses in Confinement at one Time	January, 1872			Number in 1871 in a portion of the Population of England and Wales equal to that of Ireland	Actual Difference		Difference per cent.	
	Men and Boys	Women and Girls	Total of both Sexes		Irish number less than English per proportionate number	English number less than Irish	Irish number less than English per proportionate number	English number less than Irish needed
Number of separate sleeping cells,	3,861	1,450	5,311	6,373	272	—	4.3	—
Greatest number of prisoners confined at one time,	2,267	1,000	3,267	3,364	1,000	—	30.6	—
Daily average number of prisoners in the year,	1,793	615	2,407	4,356	2,000	—	46.4	—

From this summary it appears that the gaol accommodation in England and Wales is larger than in Ireland, the excess for a portion of the population equal to that of Ireland being no less than 272 separate cells, or 4.3 per cent., compared with the Irish number. It also appears that the daily average number of prisoners out of a portion of the population of England and Wales equal to that of Ireland is 4,356 against 2,407 in Ireland, or an excess of 46.4 per cent.

[TABLE.]

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Crimes, &c., in
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Wales,
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prisons.

The following summary shows the punishments for prison offences in the different parts of Ireland in 1872, with the corresponding figures for English prisons in 1871:—

PUNISHMENTS FOR PRISON OFFENCES	Ireland 1872.			Proportion of Prisoners in England and Wales in 1871 in number of Prisoners equal to Irish daily average number.	Actual Difference		Difference per cent.	
	English Days	Women and Girls	Total of both sexes.		Prisoners in Irish Prisons more than in English	Prisoners in Irish Prisons less than in English	Prisoners in Irish Prisons more than in English	Prisoners in Irish Prisons less than in English
Total number of Punishments, . . .	5,484	505	4,979	6,760	3,671	—	29.8	—
Stoppage of Diet, &c., . . .	1,785	339	2,124	4,708	2,563	—	55.6	—
Military or dark cells, . . .	1,655	341	1,996	1,944	— 61	—	2.6	—
Fines and headbands, . . .	21	15	36	7	—	29	—	89.6
Whipping, . . .	—	—	—	51	31	—	100.0	—
Other Punishments, . . .	26	9	35	—	—	36	—	100.0

From this table it appears that the Irish prisoners are much less prone to violate the laws of prison discipline than the English. Thus, in Ireland there were 2,671, or 59.9 per cent. fewer cases of punishment for prison offences in 1872 than in the corresponding number of prisoners in England and Wales in 1871. The cases of stoppage of diet, &c., were 55.6 per cent. less frequent, cases of confinement in military or dark cells 2.6 per cent. less frequent, and cases of whipping 100 per cent. less frequent in Irish than in English prisons. On the other hand, the cases of punishment by fines and headbands are 89.6 per cent. more frequent, and undesignated punishments were more frequent in Irish than in English prisons.

Sanitary conditions.

The following summary shows the number of cases of sickness and death in Irish jails in 1872, and the number of like cases for England and Wales in 1871 averaged an average number of prisoners equal to the Irish daily average:—

Cases or Sickness and Death	Ireland 1872.			Proportion of Cases or Sickness and Death in English Prisons in 1871 in number of Prisoners equal to Irish daily average number.	Actual Difference		Difference per cent.	
	English Days	Women and Girls	Total		Cases of Sickness or Death in Irish Prisons more than in English	Cases of Sickness or Death in Irish Prisons less than in English	Cases of Sickness or Death in Irish Prisons more than in English	Cases of Sickness or Death in Irish Prisons less than in English
Total cases of Sickness and Death, . . .	12,185	7,869	19,977	10,375	—	9,792	—	69.1
Cases of Sickness, . . .	13,390	7,662	21,052	16,151	—	5,914	—	49.2
Slight indispositions, . . .	11,832	7,182	18,919	8,298	—	5,821	—	48.4
Infirmary cases, . . .	995	618	1,613	724	—	916	—	59.7
Isolation, . . .	68	44	112	29	—	83	—	74.1
Deaths, . . .	5	6	11	37	18	—	52.6	—
Greatest number sick at one time, . . .	343	121	580	301	—	149	—	59.2

It appears from this table that the proportion of deaths in English prisons is 52.6 per cent. greater than in Irish prisons, whilst the cases of sickness are against Ireland in the proportion of no less than 49.2 per cent. The infirmary cases and cases of isolation are respectively 59.7 and 74.1 per cent. more numerous in Ireland than in England and Wales.

Industrial Schools.

The institutions in which the largest number of persons were in custody at end of year were Industrial Schools. The importance of extending the principles of the Industrial Schools Acts to Ireland was pointed out in the preceding volumes of the Irish Criminal Statistics, and the figures now given show the extent to which these institutions have

been brought into operation. The Acts were extended to Ireland in 1868 by stat. 31 Vic., c. 25, and the first certificate was granted in February, 1869, but it was not until 1879 that the schools came into full operation. Very complete information has been obtained about the schools.

The number of Industrial Schools in 1872, as compared with the number in 1871, is shown in the following table —

	1871	1872	Increase in 1872.
Lettistier,	14	11	3
Monaghan,	20	19	1
Ulster,	5	5	0
Cavanagh,	3	7	4
Total,	42	42	0

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Industrial Schools.

It appears from this summary that there were in all Ireland in 1871 42 schools, and in 1872 43 schools, showing an increase within the year of 6 schools—of which 3 were in Lettistier, and 1 in each of the other provinces.

Of the total number of Industrial Schools in 1872 only 8 (4 for boys and 4 for girls) are for Protestants; the rest (7 for boys and 25 for girls, and 3 for both boys and girls,) are for Roman Catholics.

The following summary shows the number of children under detention in Industrial Schools in Ireland in 1872, and the number discharged, as compared with similar statistics in 1871. —

Number in
convent and
at large.

CHURCHES IN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS IN IRELAND.	Ireland, 1872.			1871	Increase, 1872	Decrease, 1872.
	Boys	Girls	Total			
Total number under detention in year,	1,362	2,616	3,968	3,398	1,390	—
Under detention at beginning of year,	562	1,754	2,484	1,217	909	—
Received during year,	640	892	1,532	1,071	451	—
Total disposed of during year,	49	178	227	144	85	—
Discharged,	24	91	115	89	20	—
Put out on licence,	5	58	63	24	37	—
Died,	16	83	99	15	24	—
Escaped,	4	5	9	4	4	—
Total remaining at close of year,	1,395	2,465	3,761	3,488	1,306	—

It appears from this table that there were 3,968 children (1,342 boys and 2,646 girls) under detention in Industrial Schools in Ireland in 1872, which shows an increase of 1,390, or about 35 per cent. on the number for 1871. There were 42 deaths in 1872 against 17 in 1871.

The following figures show the ages of the children placed in these schools in 1872. —

Ages.

AGE OF CHILDREN	Boys and Girls	Boys	Girls	Percentage of Total	
				Boys	Girls
Total,	1,320	630	692	100	100
0 years and under,	30	6	14	0.9	1.6
0 years and above, 6,	409	192	317	30.1	24.5
10 " " 6,	694	294	342	50.1	29.4
12 " " 10,	237	143	255	17.2	26.6
12 years and upwards,	351	197	244	26.7	34.4

It appears from these figures that by far the greater number of the children who are placed in these schools are under ten years of age. It also appears that the boys are placed there at an earlier age than the girls. Of the boys 61.1 per cent. were under ten, and of the girls 53.9 per cent. were under ten. This difference affects the other age

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Industrial Schools
Gravels of
commitment.

periods in proportion as the ages advance. The higher the age the greater is the excess of girls.

The classification of the children, according to the provisions of the Act under which they are committed, is as follows:—

Gravels of Commitment to Industrial Schools	Number committed in 1871			Number committed in 1872	Percentage of Total	
	Boys	Girls	Total		1871	1872
Total	819	692	1,511	1,671	169	189
Destitute and without guardianship of parents (see 11).	196	646	842	532	41.6	31.8
For begging (see 11).	65	263	328	360	24.3	31.7
Found wandering homeless without guardianship or means of subsistence (see 11).	159	179	338	181	31.2	14.9
Charged before Justice with offence, and committed thereupon to Industrial Schools (see 13).	20	5	25	13	2.0	1.8
Found frequenting the company of reputed thieves (see 14).	1	11	12	5	0.9	0.8

These figures show that it is girls especially who have been rescued from temptation and crime by the Industrial Schools, and that the chief ground of commitment is destitution or want of guardianship of parents.

How completely the schools came in to supply the want of parental care and control, appears from the next summary, showing the number of orphans amongst children on admission:—

Gravels of Commitment	Number committed in 1871			Number committed in 1872	Percentage of Total	
	Boys	Girls	Total		1871	1872
Total number	819	692	1,511	1,671	169	189
Total Orphans	121	167	288	197	19.8	35.6
One Parent dead	433	524	957	924	62.1	59.9
Others	25	191	216	243	27.2	22.7

State of education.

The result of orphanage and destitution in producing ignorance is shown by the fact that the number of children who on admission to Industrial Schools could neither read nor write was 204, which gives upwards of 50 per cent. entirely ignorant.

In the following table the working of the Industrial School system in Ireland is compared with that of England and Wales:—

Industrial School
systems of Ireland
and England and
Wales compared.

Gravels of Commitment to Industrial Schools in England and Wales, and Ireland, 1871	England, 1871.			Number in a portion of the Population of England and Wales in 1871, viz. 1 in 100 of the total of England.	Actual Difference.		Difference per cent.	
	Boys	Girls	Total		Boys committed less than English per 100 population.	Girls committed less than English per 100 population.	English per 100 population committed or less than Irish number.	Irish per 100 population committed or less than English number.
Total number under destitution in year, viz. —	1,342	2,646	3,988	1,633	—	2,352	—	29.1
Detained at beginning of year.	192	1,794	1,986	1,761	—	1,399	—	27.7
Received during year.	660	892	1,552	672	—	2,352	—	32.6
Total disposed of during year.	48	176	224	255	26	—	30.3	—
Total remaining at close of year.	1,399	2,666	4,065	1,380	—	2,352	—	62.3

In this table the children in the Falmouth Industrial School in England under the Special Act (17 & 18 Vic., cap. clix.), are not included, as they are committed—not for

detention, but as juvenile criminals, and fall more naturally under the head of Reformatories.

It appears that the Irish commitments during the year 1872 were 69·6 per cent. in excess of the English proportionate number in 1871. At the close of the year the Irish number was 63·3 per cent. in excess of the English number. It appears, therefore, from the table, that in Ireland the Industrial School system is in much more extensive operation than in England and Wales. The excess in England and Wales of the number of children disposed of arises from the excess of cases of absconding, and from the excess of cases of simple discharge from school.

Lunatic Asylums come next to Industrial Schools in importance, from the number of criminal lunatics in confinement in them.

The following figures show the number detained and disposed of in lunatic asylums during 1872 —

CRIMINAL LUNATICS IN DETENTION.	DETENTION, 1872.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total number of lunatics under detention during year,	2,688	1,673	4,361
Under detention at commencement of year,	2,323	1,484	3,807
Committed by Justices, under 30 & 31 Vic., c. 103,	677	442	1,119
Received from gaols under warrant of Lord Lieutenant,	68	29	97
Total number disposed of during year,	612	428	1,040
Discharged as becoming sane,	361	268	629
Dead,	121	128	249
Given to their friends, although insane,	61	23	84
Remitted to workhouse,	6	6	12
Escaped,	7	—	7
Remitted to gaol for trial,	6	5	11
Remaining under detention at close of year,	2,346	1,467	3,813

The above summary shows an increase of 176 in the number under detention at the end of 1872, as compared with those at commencement of the year.

In volumes previous to 1871 the offences with which lunatics were charged, and the judgments or orders under which they were detained, were given for the whole of the lunatics under detention in the course of the year, but in the volume for 1871 and the present volume they are given for those who were received during the year only.

The following summary shows the offences with which lunatics committed to asylums in Ireland in 1872 were charged, or the grounds of commitment —

OFFENCES BY WHICH LUNATICS WERE CHARGED OR COMMITTED.	Males and Juvs.	Females and Juvs.	Total of both sexes.	Percentage per cent.
Total committed during the year,	745	671	1,416	100
Vagrants and dangerous persons at large,	370	255	625	51·4
Assaults and riot,	283	190	473	38·2
Offences against property,	21	20	41	3·2
Attempts at suicide,	32	19	51	4·4
Offences against human life,	27	4	31	2·6
All other offences,	14	3	17	1·8

It appears from this table that the number of lunatics committed as vagrants or as dangerous persons at large was 51·4 per cent., for assaults and riot, 38·2 per cent.

H

Part I.
Criminal
Statistics
of
Ireland, 1872.
Chapter III.
Criminals, &c., in
Confinement and
at large.
Industrial Schools.

Criminal Lunatics
in Asylums.
Total number in
confinement.

The following table shows for Ireland the periods during which persons in asylums at the close of 1872 have been held in detention, whether in asylum or gaol, with the corresponding statistics for lunatics under detention in the course of year in England and Wales in 1871 for comparison:—

Persons in Asylums or Gaols.	Ireland, 1872			Number in a picture of the Population of England and Wales equal to 1 in 100 of English under detention in Asylums of No. 1.	Proportion per cent.	
	Men and Boys	Women and Girls	Total of Irish		Ireland, 1872	England and Wales, 1871
Total.	2,244	1,617	3,863	205	100	100
One year and under	522	243	765	65	54.3	29.1
Two years and above one	414	228	642	18	15.9	9.3
Three years and above two	390	169	559	16	13.8	8.5
Four years and above three	352	128	480	22	16.3	14.4
Five years and above four	309	137	446	32	12.4	18.7
Six years and above five	164	100	264	20	7.1	10.0
Seven years and above six	113	75	188	19	8.1	9.8
Above seven years	83	43	126	19	2.9	2.9

The above table has been given for comparison with the corresponding table in the English volume for 1871, from which the percentages are taken. The marked differences in the comparison are what might be expected from the difference in the administration above explained.

Next to Criminal Lunatics, Convict Prisons come in importance

Convict Prisons.

There are 4 Convict Prisons in Ireland, 3 for men and 1 for women. Returns for 1871 have been received from the Directors, of which summaries are given below. The total numbers detained and disposed of in 1872 are given in the following table, with the figures of 1871 for comparison:—

Convicts in Prisons	Ireland, 1872			Ireland, 1871	Ireland, 1872	Decrease in 1872
	Received from County and Borough Prisons	Women and Girls	Total			
Total under detention in course of year	1,624	601	2,225	1,674	—	49
In custody at commencement of year,	372	243	615	1,296	—	33
Total received from County and Borough Prisons	152	78	230	244	—	16
Total disposed of during the year	150	81	231	279	2	—
On Ticket of Leave	127	16	143	219	—	37
On transference of sentence	28	22	50	54	18	—
Dead	8	—	8	15	10	—
On Commutation of Sentence, or for ill health	7	3	10	16	—	—
To Lunatic Asylums	7	2	9	1	1	—
On Parole, or otherwise qualified	—	—	—	1	—	—
Escaped	2	—	2	1	2	—
To County Gaols and County Prisons	1	—	1	—	1	—
Total remaining in custody at close of year	622	260	882	1,196	—	32
Total Daily Average during the year	602	225	827	1,233	—	42

These figures show a decrease of 16 in the number of convicts received during 1872 (from 246 in 1871 to 230 in 1872). The number discharged and otherwise removed was 231 in 1872, as compared with 279 in 1871.

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Criminality, &c., in
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—
Convict Prisons

The numbers discharged on ticket-of-leave in 1872 were 195, against 228 in 1871. The number of persons remaining in custody at the close of the year was 1,463, of whom 988 were men and 319 were women, as against 1,195 at the close of 1871, and the daily average number of prisoners was 1,373, or 31 less than in 1871. There were only 12 deaths during the year.

The following figures show the number of cases in which punishment was found necessary, and the nature of the punishment, with the corresponding statistics for 1871 for comparison:—

Punishments by Case of Offence	Men and Boys	Women and Girls	Total, 1872	Total, 1871	Deaths, 1872	Deaths, 1871
Total	1,308	375	1,733	1,423	991	—
Stoppage of Diet, —	1,009	273	1,282	1,395	141	—
Other Punishments, Solitary or Dark Cells, .	215	97	312	107	125	—
Whipping,	44	—	44	13	20	—
	7	—	7	4	2	—

There is an increase in the number of punishments to the extent of 297. But the punishments appear mainly to be stoppage of diet, the cases of solitary or dark cells being only 44, and of whipping only 7.

With regard to the sanitary condition of the Convict Prisons the following return has been made:—

Case of Sickness	Men and Boys	Women and Girls	Total, 1872	Total, 1871	Deaths, 1872	Deaths, 1871
Typhoid,	24,124	2,548	26,672	16,565	8,491	—
Slight Indisposition, Fallowery Cough,	15,728	3,087	18,815	13,620	4,364	—
Jaundice,	160	168	328	470	95	—
Intestine,	7	3	10	8	7	—
Greatest number of Intestine Cases at one time,	35	24	59	65	—	4

This table indicates a considerable increase in 1872 in the cases of slight indisposition in Convict Prisons.

In the following table the number of convicts in Ireland in 1872 is given, with the number in an equal portion of the population of England and Wales in 1871:—

Convict Prisons	Men and Boys Total	Women and Girls Total	Total	Total Difference	Difference per cent
Total under detention in course of year, —	1,455	2,781	4,236	—	Per cent. 48.4
Total in confinement at commencement of year,	1,168	3,375	4,543	—	41.5
Total received in course of year,	330	486	816	—	59.7
Total disposed of in course of year,	382	444	826	—	50.0
Total remaining under detention at end of year,	1,165	3,317	4,482	—	60.7

It appears from this table that the number of convicts, or of the most serious class of

criminals, is much larger in England and Wales in proportion to the population than in Ireland. The figure, too, which shows the largest excess is the number of fresh convicts in the year, the English figure being no less than 32.7 per cent. larger than the Irish figure.

Beltans have been received from all the Bridewells in Ireland for the year 1872, with respect to the prisoners detained. The following table gives the summary of them —

Number and Details of Prisoners in Bridewells in 1872, compared with those in 1871.	1872			1871 Total	Increase, 1872	Prisoners, 1872
	Males and Boys	Women and Girls	Total			
Total number detained in course of year, . . .	8,374	1,725	10,099	12,667	—	3,568
Total number received in course of year, . . .	4,835	1,743	6,578	11,575	—	3,548
Total under detention at commencement of year, . . .	89	14	103	312	—	2
Total disposed of in course of year, . . .	4,534	1,742	6,276	11,567	—	3,571
Was — Discharged on completion of sentence, and after trial on acquittal, or exempt, Remitted to County Prison, Asylum, &c., . . .	4,331	897	5,228	3,891	—	2,720
Remaining in detention at close of year, . . .	60	12	72	100	—	47

Number in con-
finement.

From this summary it appears that there were 8,729 persons confined in bridewells in the course of 1872; but the periods of detention must have been very short, as the total number of days spent in bridewell by all the prisoners was 23,813, or less than an average of 2½ days for each prisoner. As compared with 1871, the numbers confined in bridewells are favourable to 1872.

Next to Bridewells, come Reformatory Schools, for children under 16 years of age.

Reformatory
Schools.

In 1872 there were 16 Reformatory Schools in operation in Ireland, 5 for boys and 5 for girls. Of the 5 Reformatories for boys, 2 are for Protestants and 3 for Roman Catholics, and of the 5 for girls, 1 is for Protestants and 4 for Roman Catholics.

The following summary shows the number under detention and the number discharged during 1872, with corresponding figures for 1871 for comparison —

Number and Details of Prisoners in Reformatories in 1872 (16)	1872			1871 Total	Increase or Decrease, 1872	Prisoners, 1872
	Boys	Girls	Total Boys and Girls			
Total detained in course of year, . . .	1,037	241	1,278	1,333	271	—
Number in Reformatories at commence- ment of year, . . .	378	163	541	836	314	—
Committed during the year, . . .	249	85	334	381	33	—
Re-admitted from hospitals, . . .	38	—	10	38	—	6
Total disposed of during year, . . .	109	26	135	163	23	—
Discharged on completion of sentence, Placed out on license, . . .	78	22	100	28	22	—
Discharged by order of Chief Secretary, Ireland, . . .	22	3	25	22	—	39
Admitted and not received, . . .	18	—	18	0	30	—
Admitted and not received, . . .	9	—	9	9	—	—
Remaining in Reformatories at end of year, . . .	838	211	1,049	970	79	—

Number in con-
finement.

From this table it appears that in 1872 there has been a steady progress in the

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Confinement and
at large.
Reformatory
Schools

Reformatory School system in Ireland. At the close of the year there were 79 children in confinement more than at the close of 1871. There was an increase of 23 in the number of fresh commitments, and an increase of 181 in the total number detained during the year.

Of the total, 304, committed to Reformatories in 1872, 249 were boys and 55 girls. This large excess of boys, as contrasted with the large excess of girls noticed in Industrial Schools, arises from boys being allowed greater liberty than girls, and so being more exposed to temptation. Of the 249 boys, 217 were Roman Catholics and 32 Protestants; and of the 55 girls, 52 were Roman Catholics and 3 were Protestants.

The following summary shows the previous punishments of those committed to Reformatories in Ireland in 1871:—

	Boys	Girls	Proportion per cent. in each	
			Boys	Girls
Total committed,	249	55	100	100
Imprisonment, 14 days,	212	49	85.2	89.1
" 2 months and above 14 days,	22	6	8.8	10.9
" 2 months and above 1 month,	4	—	2.0	—
" 4 months and above 2 months,	—	—	—	—

Sentences.

The following summary shows the period of sentence to Reformatory Schools:—

	Boys	Girls	Proportion per cent.	
			Boys	Girls
Total committed,	249	55	100	100
Five years and above 4 years,	227	43	91.2	78.2
Four years and above 3 years,	9	8	3.6	14.5
Three years and above 2 years,	11	5	4.4	9.1
Two years,	2	1	0.8	1.8

From these summaries it appears that the offences committed by girls are more serious than those committed by boys. Their term of imprisonment in girls is longer. This contrast between the sexes comes out in all the statistics of crime and of punishment. Fewer women become criminals, but when once they enter upon the course of crime they are more abandoned and more confirmed than men. Hence the importance of the industrial schools in which deserted and unprotected girls chiefly are detained. These are the girls who, when left exposed to temptation, supply the ranks of the most hopeless class of criminals.

The position of the children committed in 1872 to reformatories in Ireland, as regards parental control, is shown in the following table:—

	Boys	Girls	Proportion per cent.	
			Boys	Girls
Total committed,	249	55	100	100
Total orphans,	86	7	34.5	12.7
One parent dead,	34	28	13.6	50.9
Others,	127	20	51.0	37.3

Of the boys 51 per cent are not orphans, and 49 per cent have either one parent dead or both. The degree of orphanage amongst the girls is greater, 12.7 per cent having both parents dead, and 40 per cent one parent dead. In the third class of the above summary, there are many whose parents are in prison, or who are otherwise uncontrolled by parents.

Age.

The following summary gives the ages of the children at the time of admission to the reformatory schools:—

	Boys	Girls	Proportion per cent.	
			Boys	Girls
Total committed,	249	55	100	100
Above 13 years and under 16 years,	139	36	55.8	65.5
Thirteen years and under,	117	19	47.0	34.5

It appears that the girls committed to reformatories are older than the boys. This also was seen to be true in the case of industrial schools. Of the girls committed to reformatories in 1871, 69·4 per cent. were above, and 34·6 per cent. were under thirteen years of age; while the corresponding proportions for the boys were 58·0 and 47·0 per cent. respectively.

The degree of instruction is shown in the following summary:—

Total committed,	Boys	Girls	Proportion per cent.	
			Boys	Girls
Neither read nor write,	141	32	59·6	58·2
Read or read and write superficially.	63	33	32·9	36·2
Read and write well.	26	2	10·5	5·6

The want of education is pointedly shown in this summary, and more so among the girls than the boys. Of the girls committed to reformatories, 58·2 per cent., or more than half, were wholly uneducated; only 5·6 per cent. could read and write well, while the remainder, 36·2 per cent., had received a small amount of education. Amongst the boys the proportion that could read and write well was larger, being 10·5 per cent.; but no less than 56·6 per cent., even of the boys, were wholly uneducated. None of either sex had received superior instruction.

The number committed after conviction on indictment before Judges of the Superior Courts, the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions, and Recorders, was 49 (43 boys and 6 girls), or 14 per cent. of the entire number; and 935 (266 boys and 669 girls), or 84 per cent., were committed on summary convictions at the Dublin Police Courts and before Justices at Petty Sessions.

In the following table the working of the Reformatory system in Ireland is compared with England and Wales:—

NUMBER AND DURATION OF CONFINEMENT AT REFORMATORIES IN IRELAND AND IN ENGLAND AND WALES.	Ireland, 1872.	Number per cent. of the population of England and Wales in 1871 equal to that of Ireland.	Actual difference.		Difference per cent.	
			Irish exceeds from this English per cent. number.	English exceeds from this Irish number.	Irish exceeds from this English percentage number.	English exceeds from this Irish number.
Total under detention in course of year,	1,381	1,608	124	—	32·5	—
Total under detention at commencement of year,	879	1,164	121	—	12·9	—
Total received in course of year,	334	362	23	—	34·4	—
Total disposed of in course of year,	238	262	122	—	51·1	—
Total remaining under detention at end of year,	1,549	1,395	37	—	3·3	—

It appears from this table that, unlike the case of the Industrial Schools, there are more children in Reformatories in England and Wales, in proportion to population, than in Ireland. This may result either from an excess of juvenile criminals in England, or from a more thorough application, on the part of Judges and Magistrates, of the Reformatory principle. From the general statistics already given, we are able to deter-

* Including the children under detention in the Falmouth Industrial School, under Stat. 17 & 18 Vic., c. clxix (Local).

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STATISTICS.
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at large.

The Reformatory
system of Ireland
and of England
and Wales com-
pared.

mine whether the latter is the true supposition. Children who are confined in Reformatories must, by Act of Parliament, be previously committed to gaol, and must be under 16 years of age. Now the proportion of the children who were sent to Reformatory Schools to the total number under 16 years of age who were confined in gaols, is the true test of the application of the Reformatory principle in the two countries.

The following table shows the number of criminals under 16 years of age committed to gaols in Ireland in 1872, compared with those of England and Wales in 1871; and the number and per centage of those who were further sent to Reformatory Schools —

COMPARISON OF CRIMINALS COMMITTED TO GAOLS AND OF REFORMATORY SCHOOLS IN IRELAND AND IN ENGLAND AND WALES	Total number of Boys and Girls committed to Reformatories		Total number of Boys and Girls under 16 years of age committed to Gaols		Proportion of those committed to Gaols who were further committed to Reformatories	
	In Ireland in 1872	In England and Wales in 1871	In Ireland in 1872	In England and Wales in 1871	In Ireland in 1872	In England and Wales in 1871
Total	304	1,428*	1,330	5,037*	Per cent. 22.8	Per cent. 15.4

It now appears that of the entire number of juveniles under 16 years of age committed to gaol in Ireland, 23.8 per cent. were further sent to Reformatories; whereas, of the entire number of juveniles under 16 years of age committed to gaol in England, only 15.4 per cent. were sent to Reformatories. Therefore, the excess of children in English Reformatories over those in Irish Reformatories results, not from a more thorough application of the Reformatory principle, but from an excess of youthful criminals.

There is, however, still ample scope for the extension of the Reformatory principle even in Ireland, as in the year 1872 less than one-fourth of the offenders who were sent to gaols under 16 years of age, were sent on to Reformatories.

In concluding this chapter respecting criminals under confinement, an estimate of the criminal population in the two countries has been attempted. The number of criminals under confinement in the several places of punishment on a given day is perfectly definite, and readily obtained in the statistics already given. It only remains to summarise the figures for each class of places of confinement in a short table. But with regard to the criminals at large, the numbers are not so easily obtained. In both countries the Police have made returns of all the persons in each Police district known or suspected to be of the criminal classes in the month of April. But as these figures are founded largely upon mere opinion or hearsay, and relate to numbers so obviously connected with the vigilance and numbers of the Police, they do not form a perfect basis of comparison between any two countries. From the peculiar circumstances of the Police in Ireland and their greater number, we already pointed out, a comparison with England and Wales, on the basis of these Police returns, must be considered as disadvantageous to Ireland, and as affording an approximation only to the true facts of the case.

In confinement.

In the following table the number of persons under detention for criminal reasons in all Ireland, on 31st December, 1872, with the number per cent. in each class, is

* 1,018,000 Industrial School, Millwall, appears to serve the purpose of both a gaol and a Reformatory; and the total number of commitments to it in 1871 (1,118) under the Special Act has been added in this table to both the gaol and the Reformatory figures for England.

compared with the corresponding statistics for England and Wales on 30th September, 1871:—

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STATISTICS.

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*Criminals, &c., in
Confinement and
at large.*

Numbers in places
of confinement
for criminals in
Ireland and in
England and
Wales compared.

Place or Confinement.	Returns Total of both Sexes.	In a portion of the Prisoners in England and Wales equal to that of Ireland. Total of both Sexes.	Percentage in Total	
			Ireland.	England and Wales.
Total in all places of confinement,	2,826	2,142	100	100
In places of prevention or reform,	4,819	2,486	49.5	27.2
Industrial Schools,	3,761	1,350	36.7	1.61
Reformatory Schools,	1,048	71,106	16.6	12.1
In places of punishment,	3,694	4,501	37.6	71.1
Gaols,	12,841	4,184	26.1	45.6
Convict Prisons,	1,143	2,817	11.7	35.2
In places of refuge or protection,	1,231	155	13.7	1.7
Lunatic Asylums (as criminals),	*1,231	155	13.7	1.7

It appears that in Ireland a larger number of persons is held in confinement under the law than in a corresponding portion of England and Wales. But in Ireland the majority are confined, as children or lunatics, to prevent them from falling into crime because they are unprotected, while the great majority in England and Wales are held in confinement for overt acts of crime. In Ireland 49.5 per cent. of these were confined in Reformatories and Industrial Schools against 27.2 per cent. in England and Wales. In Ireland 13.7 per cent. of the dangerous classes are confined in Lunatic Asylums as criminals, as against 1.7 per cent. in England and Wales. Of the total number there were only 36.7 per cent. of these classes confined in Ireland, in Gaols and Convict Prisons, against no less than 71.1 per cent. in England and Wales.

The Police Returns of criminal classes at large have been obtained under the three heads of—known thieves, receivers of stolen goods, and suspected persons; and the ages follow the Industrial and Reformatory School period, viz., the number under 16 years and the number above 16 years. In Ireland in former years, down to September, 1870, these returns were made for the month of September. They are in the present volume made for the month of April, 1872, in accordance with a corresponding change in the English statistics.

Criminal classes at
large in Ireland
and in England
and Wales com-
pared.

In compiling returns for the present volume, the Police were directed, as in England, to follow the rule that persons known to have been living honestly for one year at least subsequently to their discharge after any conviction, should not be returned in the class of known thieves and depredators.

* This is only the number held under the Lord Lister's warrant, and does not include 2,362 held under Justice's orders, having been committed to gaol.

† Including number at end of year under Special Act in relation Industrial School.

‡ Including 22 in Bridewell and 12 in Four Courts Madhouses.

Part I.
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STATISTICS.

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Crimes, &c., in
Confinement and
at large.

Crimes at large in Ireland
and in England
and Wales com-
pared.

In the following table the number of criminal classes at large in Ireland in April, 1872, is compared with the corresponding statistics for England and Wales in April, 1871. —

Criminal Classes at Large	Ireland, 1872			English and Welsh 1871	Percentage to Total	
	Males and Females	Whites and Colours	Total of both Sexes	Whites in a thousand to the population equal to that of Ireland	Ireland	England and Wales
Total of all ages,	4,121	2,395	6,516	11,820	169	106
Total under 16 years of age,	422	188	610	1,617	10.2	12.5
Total 16 years and above,	3,699	2,206	5,905	10,203	37.6	89.5
Suspected persons,	2,919	1,243	4,162	6,423	85.9	54.3
Under 16 years of age,	221	136	357	831	6.6	7.0
16 years and above,	2,698	1,107	3,805	5,592	59.3	47.3
Known thieves and depredators,	975	729	1,704	4,911	29.9	41.0
Under 16 years of age,	158	48	206	776	2.3	6.5
16 years and above,	817	681	1,498	4,135	33.7	34.5
Receivers of stolen goods,	234	225	459	346	7.3	4.6
Under 16 years of age,	13	9	22	8	0.4	—
16 years and above,	221	216	437	338	6.9	4.6

From this table it appears that, notwithstanding the greater vigilance of the Police in Ireland than in England, the returns of the Police as to criminal persons at large are much more favourable to the former country than the latter. In Ireland the total number is only about half the total in a corresponding portion of the population of England and Wales, the proportion of youthful criminals is smaller, the proportion of known thieves and depredators is smaller, while, the proportion of receivers of stolen goods is larger than in the English returns, and, as might be expected from the vigilance of the Police, the proportion of suspected persons is also larger.

In the following table the total number of criminals on a given day, both in confinement and at large, as compiled from Police returns and returns from gaols, asylums, &c., in Ireland and in England and Wales, is compared with the total population —

	Number in Confinement	Number at Large	Total Number of Criminal Persons	Persons in every 10,000 of Population
Ireland,	9,825	4,224	14,049	2,507.556*
England and Wales,	35,367	28,144	63,511	32,712.260†

It appears, according to this estimate, that in every 10,000 of the population of England and Wales, 32 persons belong to the criminal classes, while in every 10,000 of the population of Ireland the proportion is only 25. And in this estimate it must be remembered that the criminal lunatics, whose sentences have expired, have been included in the Irish figures and not in the English, and that no allowance in favour of Ireland has been made for the vigilance of the Police in the matter of suspected persons at large, otherwise the Irish number, as compared with the English, would be very considerably more favourable.

* Month of 1872

† April, 1871.

CHAPTER IV.—COST OF THE REPRESSION OF CRIME

The returns in this volume show the cost of repression of crime, to compare with the cost as shown in the English Criminal Statistics, under the heads of Police, Persons in Confinement, and Criminal Prosecutions.

Cost of REPRESSION OF CRIME	In Ireland in 1878			In a portion of the Population of England and Wales in 1871 equal to that of Ireland			In Ireland less than in England and Wales			In England and Wales less than in Ireland		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
Total cost,	1,330,268	0	0	533,434	0	0	—	—	—	433,544	0	0
Police,	920,700	0	0	294,100	0	0	—	—	—	355,603	0	0
Persons in confinement,	234,248	0	0	294,018	0	0	—	—	—	58,221	0	0
Prosecutions,	17,317	0	0	54,257	0	0	—	—	—	35,140	0	0
										Per cent		
										—	Per cent	
											56.0	
												42.6
												21.9
												29.9

It appears from this table that the sum expended in repressing crime in England and Wales is proportionately less than the corresponding expenditure in Ireland by £433,544 in amount, or 35.2 per cent.

In a proportionate population in England and Wales the Police cost £355,603, being £235,600, or 42.6 per cent less than in Ireland.

There was £33,140, or 29.9 per cent, less expended on prosecutions in a proportionate part of England and Wales than in Ireland.

Persons in confinement in England and Wales cost less—the Irish figure being £79,221, or 21.0 per cent more.

The following summary shows the Police Force in Ireland in 1878, compared with the number in 1871 at the periods of the year stated in the tables—

CONSTITUTION AND POLICE.	1871	1878	INcrease, 1878	Decrease, 1871
<i>Royal Irish Constabulary.</i>				
Superior Officers,	20	290	—	—
Head-Constables, Constables, &c.,	11,526	12,220	—	707
Total,	11,546	12,510	—	767
<i>Dublin Metropolitan Police.</i>				
Superior Officers,	25	25	—	—
Sergeants and Constables,	965	1,035	—	29
Total,	1,000	1,070	—	29
Grand Total,	12,546	13,580	—	817

A column in the table (p. 102) shows the proportion which the number of effective force of Constabulary bears to the population in the various counties, and in towns with a separate Police force, in Ireland. In the following counties the proportion of Police to population is the smallest, as will be seen from the table:—

Londonderry,	8 in every 10,000 of the population
Down,	9
Armagh,	10
Tyrone,	10
Albany,	11

Proportion of Police to population in counties.

Part I.
General
Statistics.
CHARTER IV.
Cost of Supporting
Crown.

In the following counties in Ireland the proportion of Police is the largest:—

Tipperary, South Riding,	45	in every 10,000 of the population.
Wexford,	43	" "
Monk,	40	" "
Tipperary, South Riding,	38	" "
King's County,	37	" "
Limerick,	34	" "

Police
Establishments

The proportion of Police—excluding County Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors and Local Force—to the Census population of Ireland in 1871 was 25 in every 10,000 of the people, while in England and Wales—including Superior Officers—in 1870 it was only 12.

The number of the Royal Irish Constabulary has been decreased by 767 men; the Dublin Metropolitan Police have been reduced by 59 men, making a total of 1,026 men.

In comparing the Police Forces of Ireland with those of England and Wales, the Royal Irish Constabulary may be considered as corresponding to the English Police in counties, boroughs and dockyards, but differs from the English Police Force in being placed exclusively under the control of the Central Government, and the Dublin Metropolitan Police may be considered as similar to the London Metropolitan Police and the City of London Police taken together.

Operation of Local
Force in towns

In former volumes of the Judicial Statistics since 1863, the Local Force of Town Constables and Watchmen, reduced in 1871 to 194 in number, Officers of Health and Inspectors of Nuisances 138, and Fire Brigade 81, were included. In 1863 there was in Belfast and Londonderry a large force of Local Police discharging regular Police duties. These forces have since been abolished by statute.

The Dublin Fire Brigade duties were discharged in 1863 by the Police, but the Fire Brigade by statute came under the Dublin Town Council.

The English returns were supposed in 1863 to include the whole Police Force of England, but from the Parish Constables Act, 1872, it appears that there are Parish Constables in England not included in the English volume. Setting these off against the removal of old Local Forces in towns in Ireland, the comparison of Police in the two countries is more correct if confined to the Royal Irish Constabulary and Dublin Metropolitan Police in Ireland, and the London Metropolitan Police and county and borough Constabulary in England and Wales.

Detectives.

In England there is a special class of Detective Officers, the number of which in 1871 was 418, a slight decrease having been made upon the number of the previous year. In the Royal Irish Constabulary there is no special Force of the kind, the members of the different branches of the Force being selected, when necessary, to act as detectives; but in the Police of the Dublin Metropolitan Police District there is an entire division of 44 men who are detectives.

Cost of
Establishments

The following table shows the total cost of the Police Establishments in Ireland in 1872, as compared with that for 1871:—

Cost of Police Establishments	1871	1872	Increase 1872	Decrease, 1871
Total of all Ireland,	£ 229,708 0 8	£ 209,809 0 0	£ -	£ 19,899 0 8
Royal Irish Constabulary,	£ 834,330 0 0	£ 869,223 0 0	-	£ 34,893 0 0
Dublin Metropolitan Police,	£ 34,249 0 0	£ 37,310 0 0	-	£ 3,061 0 0

This table indicates a decrease in the total cost of the Police Force in 1872 of 29,899 upon the cost of the preceding year.

The cost of places of confinement in 1872, as compared with the corresponding cost in a portion of the population of England and Wales in 1871 equal to that of Ireland, was as follows:—

Cost of Places of Confinement.	As before in 1872.	In a portion of England and Wales in 1871 equal to that of Ireland.	In Ireland less than in England and Wales.	In England and Wales less than in Ireland.	Cost of Reproductive Crime.	
					Places of Confinement in Ireland.	Places of Confinement in England and Wales.
Total of all places of confinement in Ireland.	£ 351,348	£ 594,053	—	£ 76,381	—	£ 21 0
Reformatories and Industrial Schools.	130,668	36,375	—	73,207	—	69 5
County and Town Goals and Bridewells.	94,751	151,773	55,984	—	33 1	—
Criminal Lunatics.	66,238	9,303	—	79,338	—	89 6
Convict Prisons.	40,338	74,623	34,517	—	44 1	—

It appears from the above table that the cost of persons in confinement in Ireland was less than the English proportion under the following heads, to the amount and percentage stated, viz.:—County and Town Goals, £48,984 or 33 1 per cent., and Convict Prisons £34,447 or 46 1 per cent.; and was less in England and Wales than in Ireland to the amount and percentage stated as follows:—Criminal Lunatic Asylums, £79,338 or 39 6 per cent., and Reformatory and Industrial Schools, £73,217 or 65 3 per cent.

The total cost of places of confinement in Ireland is more than the English proportion by £76,381 or 21 0 per cent.

As to Reformatories, the total costs in Ireland are returned as £38,630. In calculating the corresponding figure for England and Wales, it has been necessary, in addition to the contribution from the Treasury of £68,129 4s 6d., and contribution from parents of £2,688 17s. 4d., which are the only items returned in England and Wales, to add a sum of £32,921, to cover the estimated expenditure from other sources, based on the returned cost of £27 8s per annum of children in the Middlesex department of the Fettesham school, to approximate to the true cost and obtain a figure truly comparable with the costs returned in the Irish schools.

In the case of Industrial Schools the total expenditure returned is £80,999. In addition to the expenditure returned in England and Wales, it has been necessary to add an estimate of £9,175 for 5 Industrial Schools which made no return of this item.

The next largest item, in the above summary, for Ireland is for County and Town Goals, and as to these information has been collected similar to that obtained in preceding years.

The following table shows the number of officers in Irish County Goals, and the number of officers of each class in the corresponding English prisons for comparison:—

Rank or Offices.	Ireland 1872.			Difference.	
	Men.	Women.	Total.	English proportion of Officers in Irish prisons of 1871.	English proportion of Officers in Irish prisons of 1871.
Governors and Deputy-Governors and Keepers.	65	—	65	59	52
Local Inspectors.	37	—	37	—	37
Chaplains.	90	—	90	44	44
Medical Officers.	81	—	81	49	71
Clerks, Schoolmasters, Warders and subordinate officers.	339	136	445	664	551
Total.	599	136	685	816	744

The English proportionate number is greater by 145 than the Irish number. It is to be observed, however, that in Ireland there is a larger number of officers of a superior class; e.g., the number of chaplains being 20, while in England and Wales the proportionate number was only 44, and the class of "Local Inspectors" being peculiar to Ireland. In England and Wales, on the other hand, the number of subordinate officers is greater than in Ireland.

In connection with the larger number of superior officers, it is necessary to bear in mind that discipline is maintained in Irish gaols with 40 per cent less of chance of punishment for prison offences than in England.

Cost of Prisoners. The following summary shows the expenses in detail, the total costs of Gaols and of officers and prisoners, and the average charge per prisoner in Ireland in 1878, with the corresponding figures for England and Wales in 1871:—

COST AND AVERAGE CHARGE OF PRISONERS IN GAOLS.	Ireland, 1878.	Average Cost per Prisoner (Ireland).	Average Cost per Prisoner (England and Wales).
1. Extraneous Expenses:— Repairs of Money borrowed, Interest, and New Buildings, Additions, and Alterations.	£ s. d. 991 6 9	£ s. d. 6 7 7	£ s. d. 6 7 11
2. Ordinary Annual Charges:— Salaries, Bapers, Furniture,	30,293 0 0	8 12 2	5 10 1
3. Officers' Salaries, Allowances, Pensions,	47,564 0 0	26 1 11	12 9 3
4. Prisoners' Diet, Clothing, &c.,	36,583 0 0	8 12 11	8 0 10
Total,	55,838 0 0	37 13 5	29 4 11

The total expenditure (£58,818) for 1872 shows an increase of £3,346 upon the amount (£55,472) expended in 1871.

It appears from this summary that the total cost of each prisoner in Ireland is £37 13s. 5d., as compared with £32 4s. 11d., the total cost per head in England and Wales.

Criminal Lunatics
in Asylums.

As to the next largest item of expenditure in Ireland—the support of criminal lunatics in asylums—the expenditure in district asylums upon this class is necessarily, to some extent, mixed up with the cost of supporting lunatics who are not criminals, but the following figures show the amount returned as the costs of criminal lunatics in asylums, with the portion chargeable to the general taxes:—

Local taxes (County rates) in Ireland,	£ 32,689
Imperial taxes of United Kingdom,	3,215
Private funds of lunatics, their friends, or other sources,	512
Total,	£36,416

Convict Prisons
Establishment.

As to Convict Prisons, the returns show the total number of persons employed in all the prisons on the establishment as follows. The number of men has been reduced from 190 to 188; the chaplains and assistant-chaplains remain unchanged.

Cost of Convict
Prisons.

The total expense of the different Convict Prisons, and the annual cost per prisoner, under distinct heads, are given in the following table:—

Convict Prisons.	Total Expense.	Given Annual Charge.
Total,	£ s. d. 46,238 0 0	£ s. d. 34 0 0
Separate Establishments:— Newbury, for Men,	7,744 0 0	28 6 0
Newbury, for Women,	5,280 0 0	26 0 0
Public Works and Ireland:— Spide Island,	19,930 0 0	30 0 0
Intermediate Prisons:— Linch,	3,284 0 0	28 0 0

The total cost of Bridewells for the year 1872 is shown by the following summary of Returns received from Local Inspectors:—

	£
1. Bedding and Establishment Charges,	1,845
2. Cost of Officers,	2,481
3. Cost of Provisions,	467
Total,	4,873

PAGE I.
Criminal
Statistics.
—
CHAPTER IV.
Cost of Dispensing
Cruelty.
—
Bridewells.

The next item of costs of repression of crime is that connected with criminal procedure. This is distributed under two heads—Criminal Prosecutions and Coroners' Inquests. —

Cost of Criminal
Procedure.

Cost of Prosecution (Guineas),*	Total Cost	Per cent	England & Wales	Ireland
	£		£	£
Total cost of prosecutions,	72,437	100	64,938	7,502
Prosecutions at Criminal Courts,	64,938	89.7	64,938	—
Coroners' Inquests,	7,502	10.3	—	7,502

The corresponding figures for England and Wales for 1871 are as follows:—

Cost of Prosecution (Guineas), as before	Total Cost	Per cent	England & Wales	Ireland
	£		£	£
Total cost,	129,328	100	129,321	66,447
Prosecutions at Criminal Courts,	129,321	99.5	129,321	—
Coroners' Inquests,	66,447	51.3	—	66,447

In England and Wales the cost of the Coroners' ancient tribunal for inquiry and prosecution in case of death bears a much larger proportion to the total cost than in Ireland. This arises from three causes:—the average cost of an inquest is higher, viz., £3 2s 1d. in England and Wales in 1871, as compared with £2 11s 10d. in Ireland in 1872; the number of inquests in proportion to population is much greater in England; and, lastly, the system of public prosecutions is more complete in Ireland. The proportion of Police to population is greater; there is a larger staff of resident or stipendiary Magistrates, who in serious cases are prosecutors as well as judges; there is a Sessions Crown Solicitor in each county to conduct prosecutions at Quarter Sessions, and a Crown Solicitor—sometimes acting for one county only, and sometimes for more than one—to prepare cases for Assizes and Commission Courts, submitting them in the first instance to the Attorney-General or senior Crown Counsel on circuit, for directions, and instructing the Crown Counsel at the trial. In Scotland, where the system of public prosecution in each county is more completely concentrated in the hands of one officer, the Procurator-Fiscal, who discharges the duties of both Sessions and Assize Crown Solicitor, there is no Coroner's inquest, inquiries being intrusted to the Procurator-Fiscal without a jury. In England and Wales, on the other hand, prosecutions are left, in the main, to private prosecutors, certain expenses only being paid; thus, while there were 2,971 prosecutions at the Circuit Assize Courts, and 928 at the Central Criminal Court, or 3,899

Coroners' Inquests.

* In Ireland, the cost of criminal prosecutions for the year ended 31st March, 1872, and the cost of Coroner's inquests for the year ended 31st December, 1872.

† In England, the costs of criminal prosecutions are for the year ended 31st December, 1870, and the cost of Magistral and Treasury proceedings are added for the year 1870 (£2,945), and the costs of Coroner's inquests for the year ended 31st December, 1871.

PART I.
CRIMINAL
STATISTICS
 ———
CHAPTER IV.
Cost of Prosecuting
Crimes.
 ———
Cost of Criminal
Prosecutions.

in all, in the year 1870, the Treasury Solicitor prosecuted in only 225 Misdemeanors and 25 other cases.

On consultation with some of the Crown Solicitors, a new form of return as to costs of criminal prosecutions was settled last year, more convenient for the officers to make, and bringing the information up to a later date (31st March, 1872). As a large part of prosecutions of the crimes of the preceding year take place at the January Sessions and March Assizes, the expenses for the year ended 31st March more nearly represent the cost of the crime of the calendar year under consideration than was possible with the date in previous returns of expenses, which were for the year ended 1st of October.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS	Costs of Criminal Prosecutions		Increase 1871-72.	Decrease 1871-72.
	1870-71	1871-72.		
Total of all Ireland,	£ 54,228 5 5	£ 75,245 0 2	£ —	£ 10,258 14 9
Assizes and Commission Courts,	44,307 2 8	—	—	—
Quarter Sessions,	15,362 18 5	—	—	—
Petty Sessions, Inquests, and Police Courts,	828 4 11	—	—	—
Expenses not classed,	3,029 6 2	—	—	—

CRIMINAL CASES.	Number of Prosecutions in which of which expenses were incurred.	Number of Fees for Trial.	Number of Witnesses and Witnesses paid.
Total,	2,994	4,043	15,793
At Assizes and Commission Courts,	1,068	1,504	6,301
At Quarter Sessions,	1,035	1,433	6,764
At Petty Sessions, Inquests, and Police Courts,	782	1,105	788

It appears that in 1871-72 there were 15,793 prosecutions and witnesses returned paid in all Ireland, as compared with 14,732 in 1870-71, being a decrease of 961. The costs also were £10,366 14s 9d less than the costs of 1870-71.

PART II.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

COMMON LAW,
EQUITY,
AND CIVIL LAW.PART II
JUDICIAL
STATISTICS.

The general arrangement of this Part follows the corresponding portion of the English Report, treating first of the Superior Courts of Common Law and the Superior Courts of Equity, including the Landed Estates Court and the Court of Probate, connected with them as being under the Chancery Appeal Court. Then follow the High Court of Admiralty and the Court of Bankruptcy and the Supreme Courts of Appeal. In this volume, as in other recent volumes, the local Courts are placed last.

The arrangement of the tables in this part of the volume does not materially differ from that of the preceding year. A change has been introduced in the returns relating to the preparation of Jurors books, consequent on the Jurors Act, Ireland, 1871, coming into operation in 1872.

Some simplifications have been effected in the returns relating to the Local Courts, which will be explained in the part of the report relating to them.

The Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland has, at the Crown side, a general jurisdiction corresponding to the jurisdiction of the Court of Queen's Bench in England. It has also a jurisdiction peculiar to itself, of fixing the presentments made by the Grand Jury of the county of Dublin for the expenditure of the local tax called Grand Jury cess, in the repairs of roads, expenses of prisons and asylums, and other local purposes, and of fixing the presentments of the Town Council of the city of Dublin, so far as it concerns the powers formerly vested in the Grand Jury of the city of Dublin in respect of Grand Jury cess.

Court of Queen's
Bench—
(Crown Side.)

In connexion with these fiscal powers, the Court has jurisdiction over the traverses of presentments of the Grand Jury or Town Council, which are chiefly for new roads and claims for malicious injuries to property.

The Court has also a jurisdiction, peculiar to Ireland, in the case of railway traverses under the Railways (Ireland) Act, 1851, (14 & 15 Vic., c. 70).

The ordinary business at the Crown side of the Court of Queen's Bench in 1872, as compared with that in the preceding year, is set out in the following summary. The figures show an increase in the business during the year.

Crown Side.	1871.	1872.	Increase, 1872.	Decrease, 1872.
Writs of Habeas Corpus, application for.	—	1	—	1
Writs of Habeas Corpus, application for.	18	20	—	2
Carriers, Rules &c.	15	20	—	5
Indemnity, Rules &c.	—	1	—	1
Other Special Rules absolute.	125	97	28	—

Part II—
SOURCES
OF
STATISTICS

Chief of Queen's
Bench
(Greville Stile)
—
Queen's Bench

The fiscal business of the Court in 1872 and 1873 was as follows:—

FISCAL BUSINESS	1872	1873	Income, 1872	Disburse- ments, 1873
Fiscal Proceedings Number filed, Amount ..	612 £34,096	719 £80,138	— —	76 £1,110

This table shows a decrease of 76 in the number of presentments, following an increase of 46 in the preceding year, and a decrease of £1,110 in the amount filed, following an increase of £13,529 in the preceding year.

With regard to the claims for malicious injuries, it appears from the table, that there were 9 petitions presented from the city of Dublin to the Court in 1872, for a total sum of £245. Of these only 1 was submitted to the Town Council, and it was disallowed. None were made during the year from the country. In 1873 there were 14 petitions from the city of Dublin, of which 11 were granted, and for a sum of £273. In neither year were there any claims in the county of Dublin.

The English and Irish Law and Chancery Commissioners in their First Report, 1863, reported that the powers which the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench in England have, under Statute 6 & 7 Vict., c. 20, s. 12, (1844,) of framing rules, did not exist in Ireland, and recommended that the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland should be provided with the like powers of framing rules to those of the Court in England; and these powers have been conferred by the Act of 1873, introduced by Mr. Heron.

The same Commissioners unanimously recommended that the system of practice and procedure of the Courts of Common Law of England and Ireland should, as far as practicable, be assimilated.

The great reform, recommended by the Judicature Commission, of combining all the English Separate Courts into one Supreme Court of Justice, with combined equitable and legal jurisdiction, has been effected by the Judicature Act, 1873. When this reform comes into operation in November, 1874, there will, unless it be extended to Ireland, be a still greater dissimilarity in the practice and procedure of the Superior Courts in Ireland and in England than what was reported on by the Commissioners of 1868.

The issue of writs for the three Superior Courts of Common Law from a Consolidated Writ and Seal Office was established in 1830 by the Process and Practice Act, (Stat. 13 & 14 Vic., c. 18,) and the writs of summons and plaint (English writ and declaration consolidated) are issued in rotation, twenty-five for each of the three Courts, under the provisions of the Irish Common Law Procedure Act, 1833, s. 13.

The number of proceedings in the Writ and Seal Office, other than writs of execution, in 1872, as compared with 1871, was as follows:—

PROCEEDINGS IN WRIT AND SEAL OFFICE OF EXECUTION	1872	1871	Income, 1872	Disburse- ments, 1872
Summons and Plaint returnable to—				
Queen's Bench,	5,595	5,013	610	—
Common Pleas,	5,679	4,907	625	—
Exchequer,	5,739	5,075	624	—
Writs issued for Return of Deeds,	509	548	—	30
“ of Horrors,	50	69	—	1
“ of Righteous,	8	3	5	—
Exigents, Subpoenas, &c.,	161	231	—	90
Remitts,	736	599	103	—
Total,	18,236	16,243	3,669	—

The above figures show that in 1872 the number of proceedings other than writs of execution were 18,236, or 2,000 more than in 1871. Summons and plaints, being, as above explained, the first step in an action, indicate the number of civil suits instituted.

during the year, and the increase in the different classes of summons and plaint, according to amount, is shown in the following table. The largest number of writs was for sums not exceeding £20—5,758, and the increase of these was also largest—562. There was an increase of 436 in writs between £30 and £40, and 487 in writs over £40 and not over £100, while the whole number of writs for sums over £100 was only 2,919, and the increase only 261—

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JUDICIAL
STATISTICS.
Superior Courts of
Common Law.
Writs and Executions.
Office.

Writs of Summons and Plaint	1872	1871	Increase, 1872	Decrease, 1871
For sums not over £20,	5,758	4,996	862	—
Over £20 and not over £40,	4,398	3,863	535	—
Over £40 and not over £100,	3,794	3,307	487	—
Over £100,	2,919	2,658	261	—
Writs in which no sums specified,	366	284	—	28

The number of writs of execution issued was as follows:—

Writs of Execu-
tion.

Writs of Execution	1872	1871	Increase, 1872	Decrease, 1871
Writs of Capital and other writs,	1,359	1,485	—	118
“ of Fieri facias,	3,016	2,897	119	—
“ on Fieri,	100	72	28	—
“ of Habere,	374	399	—	25
“ of Replevian, &c.,	52	21	31	—
Total,	5,803	4,864	79	—

This table shows a decrease of 25 in writs of habere, or those for taking possession of land, reducing the number to 374; this follows a decrease of 25 in the same writs in 1871. There was an increase of 189 in writs of fieri facias, following an increase of 284 in the same writs in 1871, raising the amount in 1872 to 3,016.

The number of Attorneys' business sealed and entered were:—

Attorneys' business.

In 1872,	1,129
In 1871,	1,169
Decrease in 1872,	25

These figures show a decrease of 14 for the year 1872, following an increase of 18 in 1871.

The proceedings in the Masters' Offices of the Superior Courts of Common Law in Ireland in 1872, as compared with the preceding year, are shown in the following summary:—

Proceedings
returned by
Masters.

Proceedings Returned on Masters	1872.			1871.			Total Value Returned in 1872.	Total Value Returned in 1871.	Increase in 1872.	Decrease in 1871.
	Writs & Orders.	Summons Filed.	Exhibitors.	Summons Filed.	Summons Filed.	Exhibitors.				
Writs of Summons and Fieri facias, Orders on Fieri,	6,083	6,707	4,520	4,071	3,701	4,894	37,144	33,176	3,968	—
Exhibitors for Rent,	75	47	26	87	121	204	204	204	—	9
Exhibitors for Title,	84	81	151	54	331	372	372	372	—	14
Total Number of Cases Judged,	1,114	1,257	1,051	1,089	1,756	1,444	2,322	4,119	—	367
Total Summons Judged,	120	20	569	110	54	414	414	414	42	—
Total recovered by judgment,	£14,377	£22,204	£20,830	£12,393	£10,750	£23,543	£20,830	£21,877	—	—

The above table shows the large increase of 1,084 in the number of writs of summons and plaint filed in 1872 as compared with the number in 1871; a decrease of 9 in the number of ejectments for rent, following a decrease of 33 in the preceding year, and an increase of 14 in the number of ejectments on the title, following an increase of 16 in the preceding year. There was a decrease in case judgments of 567, and in cognovit judgments an increase of 42. In the amount recovered on both kinds of judgments there was an increase of £14,977.

K 2

PART II
JUDICIAL
STATISTICS
Superior Courts of
Common Law
Amount recovered

The distribution of the sums recovered amongst the different classes of judgments is as follows:—

Amount recovered in Judgments.	1872				Total, 1872
	Quarto Bench	Common Pleas	Exchequer	Total, 1872	
Total Amount recovered by Judgments on Petition,	£ 3,150	£ 13,840	£ 6,530	£ 33,520	£ 35,737
" " " by Judgment by Default on One writ, and other Case Judgments,	71,700	64,590	96,180	232,470	311,760
" " " of Process recovered by Original Judgments,	57,422	16,562	204,010	308,094	315,838
Total,	134,272	87,292	305,920	527,416	563,435

These figures show a decrease in the sums recovered by judgments on petition, and an increase in the amounts recovered in each of the other classes of judgment, in the year 1872.

Affidavits

The number of affidavits filed in the year 1872 compared with 1871 was:—

	Quarto's Bench	Common Pleas	Exchequer	Total
In 1871,	4,377	4,155	4,018	12,550
In 1872,	3,859	3,964	4,219	11,962
Increase in 1872,	618	331	—	949
Decrease in 1872,	—	—	308	—

It appears from these figures that there has been an increase of 734 in the number of affidavits filed in 1872 as compared with the number in 1871.

In Ireland there is not, as in England, a fifth Judge in each Court to sit for Chamber business. One of the four Judges, consequently, sits for each Court for ex-parte motions before the writing of the Court in Banco. Out of term the preside Judges sit in rotation to hear motions for the three Superior Courts of Common Law.

Proceedings,
returned by
Clerks of Rules

The following summary shows a decrease of 184 in the business before a single Judge on the number (2,246) in 1871. In the Rules Office, in 1872, as compared with the preceding year, there has been no material change.

Particulars in respect of Judicial Offices.	1872			1871			Increase or Decrease in 1872	Increase or Decrease in 1871	Increase or Decrease in 1872
	Quarto's Bench	Common Pleas	Ex- chequer	Quarto's Bench	Common Pleas	Ex- chequer			
<i>Motions Filings in Term</i>									
Ex parte motions,	236	125	317	285	156	178	675	635	51
Motions notified on summons,	10	7	10	4	14	5	37	35	—
<i>Credentialed Chamber Summons out of Term</i>									
Ex parte motions,	410	373	358	431	345	398	1,640	1,170	130
Motions notified on summons,	5	10	4	4	25	4	19	25	4
Motions on notice,	154	150	306	174	194	151	139	648	122
Total,	805	562	795	904	722	623	2,582	2,916	334
<i>Business before the Clerk of Rules</i>									
Proceedings in Office of Clerk of Rules									
Ex parte rules grounded on affidavit,	366	199	193	214	173	338	455	516	15
" " not so grounded,	563	319	256	226	229	554	731	734	13
Total,	929	518	449	440	402	892	1,379	1,300	79

Much of the business now transacted in the office of the Clerk of the Rules was, before the Irish Common Law Procedure Act, 1853, transacted by motions in Court, and is therefore placed in the above table.

PART II
JUDICIAL
STATISTICS

*Superior Courts of
Common Law.*
—
*Registry of
Judgments Office.*

There is in Ireland, as in England, an office for the registration of judgments common to the three Superior Courts of Common Law. In England the office is superintended by the Senior Master of the Court of Common Pleas. In Ireland there is a separate officer, called the Registrar of Judgments.

The number of judgments registered in the Registry of Judgments Office in 1872, as compared with the preceding year, was as follows:—

REGISTRY OF JUDGMENTS OFFICE.	1870	1871	Increase 1871	Decrease, 1872
Judgments of Superior Courts registered, re-registered,	4,237	4,303	66	—
Judgments of Inferior Court referred to Superior Court, Receivables, Deceits, Bills and Orders, Ex parte, Judgments from Courts in England and Scotland,	279	964	—	138
	37	35	2	—
	8	24	—	16
	485	485	10	—
	15	31	—	16
Total,	5,065	5,365	—	182
Recognisances registered, re-docketed, Crown Bonds, Judgments of Bank of Ireland,	223	237	—	4
	230	—	230	—
	66	27	9	—
	—	—	—	—
Total,	519	264	255	—
Retractions of Judgments, Vacates of Crown Bonds and Vacates of Recognisances, Cancellations of Crown Bonds, Common Searches made, Negative Searches made and recorded,	389	483	—	7
	173	125	47	—
	35	39	—	4
	663	664	179	—
	1,980	1,960	—	200
Total,	3,884	3,074	—	810
Recognitions for liberty to search made by public, Attained copies of recorded Searches issued, Duplicate Searches issued,	1,550	1,636	—	86
	35	69	—	34
	—	11	—	11

The amount of stamp duty was:—

	1870.	1871.	Decrease in 1872
Amount of Stamp Duty (gross),	£ 4,457 0 0	£ 4,639 9 0	£ 182 9 0
Number of stamped Certificates used, upon which the Register previously to 20 & 31 Vic. c. 128, incurred fee,			6,782

The figures in the above table show a slight decrease in the business of the office in 1872, marked by the falling-off of the gross amount of Stamp Duty (£182). The most marked figures are the increase of 47 in the Vacates of Crown Bonds and Recognisances, following an increase of 24 in those in preceding year, raising the number to 173, and there were, under the new Act, 230 Re-docketing of Recognisances. These figures are both connected with the change of the law as to Crown Bonds and Recognisances consequent on Lord O'Hagan's Act introducing reforms in the office of Registrar of Judgments (34 & 35 Vic. c. 78).

On comparing the number of judgments registered with the number entered up in the three Superior Courts of Common Law, it appears that, whilst 4,651 judgments are returned in the proceedings in Masters' Offices so entered up, no less than 4,237 were registered in the Registry of Judgments Office. When the Judgment Mortgage Act was passed, it was expected by the framers of that Act that the amount of business in the Registry of Judgments Office would be diminished by its operation; but this expectation was founded upon the consideration of judgments only as charges on land, and the provisions of the Irish Bankruptcy Act of 1849, continued by the Act of 1857, requiring judgments to be registered within twenty-one days after being entered up, to secure priority in bankruptcy, were overlooked.

The English and Irish Law and Chancery Commissioners, in their Second Report, in 1866, state that "they found the Law of Judgments of the Superior Courts of Common Law in Ireland, and the practice, process, and procedure therein, to be in a very complicated and unsatisfactory state, and to differ in some material respects from the law of England on that subject." They trace this difference in the law back to the reign of Queen Anne, from the operation of the Penal Act of Stat. 2 Anne, c. 6 (Irish), passed in 1703, and the Act for the Registration of Deeds, 6 Anne (Irish), c. 2 (1707). They state as the result of their inquiries "that it appears that while in England the tendency of the whole course of legislation down to and inclusive of the Act of 1844 (27 and 28 Vict., c. 112), has been to reduce a judgment to a step in the course of procedure for the recovery of a debt, in Ireland, on the other hand, the legislation down to and inclusive of the Record of Title Act, 1880, has been in the opposite direction, and judgments affect land in Ireland prior to and entirely independent of execution."

PART II.
JUDICIAL
SYSTEM.
—
Superior Courts of
Common Law.
—
Difference
between the
Law of Judgment
in England and
Ireland.

They further state that "as the difference between the laws of the two countries as regards judgments, is not one of mere practice and procedure but extends to the Law of Bankruptcy, the jurisdiction of the Landed Estates Court, the Registry of Deeds, the Law of Debtor and Creditor, and generally to the Law of Property in Land, the question of the simplification and amendment of the Law of Judgments in Ireland could only be satisfactorily disposed of by a Parliamentary Committee, or by a Commission specially constituted for the purpose, with full powers to enter upon all the inquiries necessary for its solution."

There is in Ireland one Common Law Taxing Office for the three Superior Courts, with two Taxing Officers.

The business of this office in 1872, as compared with the preceding year, was as follows:—

NUMBER OF BILLS OF COSTS CERTIFIED	1871	1872	DECEMBER, 1871.	DECEMBER, 1872.
Records, &c.	1,363	1,324	58	—
Registering Deeds.	183	169	—	60
Registering and Re-registering of Judgments.	108	154	—	51
Assignments of Judgments.	4	6	—	2
Total.	1,658	1,559	—	82
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total Amount claimed.	90,068 0 0	63,177 0 0	—	3,168 0 0
Certified Costs—Amount allowed.	44,569 0 0	48,125 0 0	—	3,126 0 0

These figures show a slight decrease in the number of bills of costs certified, the greatest decrease being connected with the registration of judgments. This arises from the diminution of 189 in re-registrations noticed in the preceding table. The number of bills of costs for records shows an increase of 58, whilst those for registering deeds shows a decrease of 60. The amount certified in 1872 was £44,569, against £48,125 in the previous year.

The following summaries as to Nisi Prius business have been compiled from returns received from the Town Registrars of the Chief Judges (who correspond to the Associates in England), from the Registrar of the Consolidated Nisi Prius Court, and from the Circuit Registrars of the Common Law Judges, who correspond to the Marshals of the Judges in England.

Page 18
JOURNAL
RECEIVED

The nature of the actions tried at Nisi Prius is shown in the following summary:

JOURNAL REVENUES.	Superior Court of Quebec Law	Total Gross.	IN DEBIT					On Credit
			Specie's Receipts	Currency Paid.	Exche- quer	Consoli- dated Sav. Fund	Extra Judges other Sums	
	For Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange, &c., On Bank,	58 3	—	4 1	—	10 —	7 —	1 16
	For bonds sold and delivered, &c.,	49	2	3	1	13	3	17
	For Wages and Labour done,	23	—	4	—	—	5	7
	For money paid, advanced, in loan,	9	—	1	—	2	5	3
	For money received,	9	—	—	—	2	3	5
	For compensation for personal services and com- pensation under Lord Campbell's Act,	35	7	6	4	—	10	6
	For compensation for other injuries from negli- gence,	13	—	1	—	—	3	8
	For claims on account in respect of decisions, Arbiters in the nature of Actions of Trover or Detinue,	4 39	— —	1 4	— —	— —	1 2	3 30
	For bonds of indenture,	41	2	7	1	1	6	31
	Upon special contracts,	7	3	—	—	—	2	2
	For bonds of warranty and agreement,	5	—	2	1	—	—	2
	For relinquishment of Patents,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	For recovery of land (Ejectments),	63	1	3	—	—	4	81
	Treasury, returns to bank, interest, &c.,	54	1	9	1	—	7	46
	Quarantine on Wills,	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
	For bonds of promise of marriage, Seduction, and criminal conversation with wife, Libel, Nuisance,	7 10 15 20	— — 2 3	4 2 — —	— — 1 —	— — — —	— 1 4 3	— 6 13 14
	Malicious prosecution, False imprisonment, Assault,	6 6 62	— 3 3	— 1 3	— — 2	— — —	— 2 10	— — 24
	Extrajudicial issues, Equity cases, " " Probate cases, " " " other cases,	9 1 3	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— 3 1	— — 3
	Nuisance, For bonds of indenture, For recovery of rent, and use and occupation, the Life and Pure Policies, Other suits,	4 22 2 3	— 2 — —	— — 1 2	— — — 1	— 6 — —	— 7 — —	— 4 1 —
	Total,	805	23	47	12	13	163	304

It appears from this summary that the principal causes of action tried in 1872 were—recovery of land, 89; trespass as to land, 64; goods sold and delivered, 49; assault, 43; breach of contract, 41; work and labour, 33; notes and bills, 28; recovery of rent, 22; and recovery paid, 2.

A comparison of
Verbalization

The sums for which verdicts were given are shown in the following table —

[illegible]

The total amount recovered was £34,171, as compared with £40,404 in 1871.

PROCEEDINGS FROM JULY 22 & 26 '76, CAP. 105	Total.	Queen's Bench.	Common Pleas.	Exchequer.
Number of applications to remit to inferior Courts,	246	75	20	51
Number of applications refused,	85	59	12	25
Number of applications granted, .	161	45	28	58
<i>In Cases of Contract under £50</i>				
Number of applications granted,	68	51	34	33
<i>In Cases of Tort</i>				
Number of applications granted under sec. 4, .	103	24	44	25
Giving security for costs, and continuing to superior Courts,	3	1	—	2
Failing to give security, and so remitted, .	106	23	44	22

PART II.
JUDICIAL
STATISTICS.Superior Courts of
Common Law
Cases remitted to
Inferior Courts

It appears from this table that of 246 applications to remit cases to the inferior Courts, 191 were granted. In 1871 the number of applications were 198, and the number granted 142. Of the cases granted 85 were in contract and 103 in tort; 3 of the latter were remitted in the superior Courts by giving security for costs—leaving 160 cases actually remitted.

The disposal of causes at Nisi Prius is shown in the following table:—

Disposal of causes
at Nisi Prius

ISSUES OR CAUSES AT NISI PRIUS	Total Causes Tried	DISPOSAL.					On Circuit
		Queen's Bench.	Common Pleas.	Exchequer.	Cause Settled Before Trial.	Cause Judged on After Trial, &c.	
Verdict for plaintiff,	361	15	45	4	23	71	208
Verdict for plaintiff, as to part of questions,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Verdict by consent with reference,	10	—	5	—	—	4	4
Verdict for defendant,	119	59	17	7	7	29	28
Non suit and jury discharged without verdict,	22	1	1	—	2	3	25
Jury withdrawn,	12	—	2	—	—	2	8
Total,	535	29	67	13	32	100	304

The total number of causes tried at Nisi Prius, as appears from this table, was 535 in 1872, against 347 in 1871. There has been a decrease of 22 in the number of causes decided, but an increase of 14 in those tried in Dublin. The total diminution was only 8 cases, whilst there were 191 cases remitted to the inferior Courts for trial.

The Consolidated Nisi Prius Court, besides its ordinary jurisdiction, has a further jurisdiction as a Court of Appeal from the Courts of the Recorder of the City of Dublin and of the Chairman of the County of Dublin.

Appeals heard at
Consolidated Nisi
Prius Court

The number of these appeals or rehearings in 1872 and 1871 was as follows:—

APPEALS AT CONSOLIDATED NISI PRIUS.	Entered.	Allowed.	Reversed.	Settled, Withdrawn, &c.
From Decree or Decision of Recorder of Dublin, or of Chairman of County of Dublin, { 1872,	62	21	13	9
{ 1871,	48	26	14	20

The Nisi Prius proceedings on circuit have been included in the summaries of the business of the three Superior Courts, as will be seen from the preceding table.

Circuit Business
Appeals, &c.

In Ireland the Judges on circuit have several branches of jurisdiction not exercised by the Judges on circuit in England, viz., appeals in the nature of rehearings from the decisions of the Chairman of Quarter, or Irish County Court Judges, and Recorders; the fixing of the presentments of the Grand Jurors of the local tax in Ireland called

PART II
JUDICIAL
EXPENDITURE.
Superior Courts of
Common Law.

Grand Jury cases, the hearing of traverses and objections to presentments and to claims for malicious injuries, and also the hearing of railway traverses under the Irish Railway Act, 1851 (14 & 15 Vic. c. 70).

Owing to the want of returns from 8 Clerks of the Peace and 4 Registrars of Records, the statistics as to appeals are far from satisfactory. By supplying the deficiency with the best attainable information, the following comparative figures have been obtained.

The estimated number of appeals on circuit in 1872 and 1871 was as follows:—

APPEALS ON CIRCUIT.	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.
From Justices of the Peace and Registrars.	1,072.	656	381	131
	1,871.	678	225	122

The figures show a slight increase following upon an increase in 1871.

The number of presentments filed by Judges on circuit has been returned for all but 6 counties and ridings; an estimate has been taken from the latest previous returns of the other counties from which returns have not been received in 1872. The entire number of presentments dated may be estimated at 61,592. The railway traverses against the award of valuations for compensation for land, under the Railway (Ireland) Act, 1851, which have been returned, were only 5 in number, and in the 3 cases not withdrawn amounted to only £132. The traverses other than railway traverses in 1872 returned, were 61 in number, and for the gross amount of £3,344.

The number of appeals in 1872 from persons fined as jurors returned was 69, of these, 68 cases were heard, and the fines imposed amounted to £130.

In 1872 there were 2 elective petitions—that for Kerry was withdrawn, but the petition for the county of Galway ended in settling the petitioner, his costs as lodged amounted to £3,658, and when £1,864 had been taxed off the amount allowed was £1,794.

The following summary gives a comparative view of the Court business in Chancery for the years 1872 and 1871:—

Business in Court
before Lord
Chancellor, Master
of Rolls,
Two Masters,
and Masters.

CASES IN CHANCERY.	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.
BEFORE LORD CHANCELLOR.				
General cases petitions heard,	—	3	—	1
Other petitions heard,	77	63	—	6
Orders made on motions without petitions,	63	67	6	—
Bills, informations, and special cases heard,	—	2	—	3
BEFORE MASTERS OF THE ROLLS.				
General cases petitions heard,	1	2	—	4
Other petitions heard,	86	71	16	—
Orders made on motions without petitions,	485	385	99	—
Bills, informations, and special cases heard,	111	109	2	—
Appeals from Masters' decisions heard,	27	3	26	—
Cases and other matters for further directions heard,	6	9	—	3
BEFORE TWO MASTERS.				
General cases petitions heard,	2	4	—	1
Other petitions heard,	594	73	31	—
Orders made on motions without petitions,	425	370	43	—
Bills, informations, and special cases heard,	111	112	—	2
Cases and other matters for further directions heard,	61	39	23	—
BEFORE MASTERS IN CHANCERY.				
Cases petitions under 15th section of the Irish Chancery Regulation Act, 1858, heard,	895	185	168	—
Total,	3,726	1,445	328	—

This table shows a substantial increase of Court business in Chancery—328 proceedings, or an increase of 22 per cent., contrasted with a decrease last year of 10 per cent.

The proceedings in the office of the Lord Chancellor's Secretary are shown by the following summary :—

Lord Chancellor's Secretary's Office.	1871	1872	Dispos., 1872	Dispos., 1871
Total number of petitions,	573	733	—	55
Orders —				
In chamber,	324	378	—	55
For hearing—				
Before Lord Chancellor,	174	203	—	29
Before Master of the Rolls,	95	77	14	—
Before Vice-Chancellor,	64	75	5	—
Total Orders,	415	533	—	84
Warrants as to Magistrates' Commissions,	154	180	14	—

Part II.
JUDICIAL
STATISTICS.

High Court of
Chancery.

Lord Chancellor's
Secretary's Office.

Of the total number (675) above stated, 135 were petitions in *hancery*, 317 were in matters relating to *minors*, and the remainder (233) are returned as petitions in "other matters," on the whole there was a decrease of 58 petitions, or 8 per cent. The number of *minors* protected by the Court of Chancery at the end of the year was 1,002, but as there were 356 minor matters, it would appear that the latter number of families of *minors* are all that the Court of Chancery protects.

In the office of Secretary to the Master of the Rolls the number of petitions was 115, the greater part of which were petitions under the Trustee Acts, and under the Public Works and Railway Acts. These petitions are not in addition to, but include the 91 petitions upon which the Lord Chancellor in chamber made an order for hearing of the Rolls.

The following is a summary of the proceedings in the Chambers of the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and the Vice-Chancellor, under the new Chancery Act (30 & 31 Vic., c. 44):—

Master of the Rolls'
Secretary's Office.
Chief Clerk's
Returns.

Proceedings in Chambers.	1872	1871	Dispos., 1872	Dispos., 1871
Summons to argue Proceedings —				
For the Administration of Estates,	196	125	—	29
Under the Charitable Trusts Act,	—	—	—	—
For appointment of Guardians and maintenance of Infants,	87	47	30	—
For other purposes,	164	177	—	15
Other Summons,	1,464	1,344	122	—
Orders made —				
Of the Court given up by the Registrar,	11	31	—	30
Of the Court given up in Chambers,	964	555	99	—
Orders brought into Chamber for prosecution, other than Orders for winding up Companies,	560	295	1	—
Number of Orders brought into Chambers for winding up Companies,	1	3	—	5
Number of Advertisements issued,	140	171	—	31
Debits claimed and adjudicated upon —				
Number of Debits,	681	609	53	—
Amount of Debits proved,	£136,668	£287,903	—	£285,033
Number of Contributions —				
Included in Lists of Contributions,	171	67	104	—
Excluded from Lists of Contributions,	58	—	30	—
Accounts passed when then Receivers' Accounts —				
Number of Accounts,	(a) 165	102	65	—
Receipts therein,	£246,360	£105,364	£136,644	—
Disbursements and allowances therein,	£189,041	£85,855	£101,019	—
Rules of Estate under Orders of Court —				
Number of Rules,	5	2	3	—
Amount realized,	£7,306	£1,569	£5,416	—
Parties of Estates under Orders of Court —				
Number of Parties,	—	3	—	2
Number of Questions and other matters referred to Randed Estate Court,	—	—	—	—
Number of Contributions paid,	280	168	30	—
Number of Appointments (by summons, adjournment, or otherwise,) disposed of,	4,590	4,067	3	—
Number of Orders under which accounts and inquiries were pending on 1st November, 1871,	(b) 315	320	—	5
Number of Orders for winding up Companies then pending,	14	—	—	—
Amount of fees collected in Chambers by Stamp,	£859	£624	£135	—

(a) Not including number in Lord Chancellor's Chambers, from which this item has not been returned.

(b) For Lord Chancellor's Court not returned.

Part II.
JURISTS
BUSINESS.
—
SHEPHERD'S
CHANCERY.

The result of the above table is to show an increase in 1872, as compared with 1871, in the proceedings in the Chambers of the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and the Vice-Chancellor, as measured by the chief proceedings, viz., summonses, 8 per cent.; fees collected, 16 per cent.; and orders of the class drawn up in chambers, 10 per cent. These increases all follow upon increases in the corresponding classes of business in 1871, all indicating a regular progress in the chamber business in Chancery.

Registry Office.

The business in the office of the Registrars of the Court of Chancery, as distinguished from the Court business, is shown for 1872 and 1871 in the following summary:—

Accountant-General	1871	1872	Increase, 1872	Decrease, 1871
Number of <i>Writs</i> Dis. Orders, —	824	831	48	—
Number of <i>affidavits</i> drawn up,	3,063	3,666	1,307	—
Number of <i>Deeds</i> of Accountant-General counter- signed,	4,324	4,389	48	—
Number of <i>Affidavits</i> under <i>Trusts</i> Relief Acts examined, on which Orders made,	31	26	3	—
Number of <i>Certificates</i> for Registry of Orders,	—	—	—	—
Total,	7,882	8,734	1,148	—

The above figures show a marked increase of 17 per cent. in the business in 1872 as compared with 1871.

Accountant-
General's Office.

The return of the Accountant-General is made up for the year ended 1st October, 1872, and as compared with the return for 1871 is as follows:—

	Year ended 1st Oct., 1871	Year ended 30th Oct., 1872	Increase, 1872
Balance at the end of year,	£4,713,896	£4,513,001	£201,345

These figures, taken in connection with the receipts on accounts passed, which, according to the latest returns on the subject from the Record and Writ Office, amounted in 1869 to upwards of £500,000, and the number of *Receivers'* and other accounts unconnected with *trusts* and *lunacy* matters, indicate that a large amount of administrative business is still under the Court of Chancery, notwithstanding the sales of *incumbered estates* which have been going on for so many years, and which still form the largest part of the business of the Landed Estates Court.

Crown and
Hampden Office.

In the Crown and Hampden Office there were, during the year 1872, 2,401 official acts, as compared with 2,444 in 1871, being an increase of 57.

Lunacy Office.

The non-extension to Ireland of the reforms contained in the *Lunacy Regulation Acts*, 1853 and 1862, which had been observed upon in preceding volumes, was terminated by Lord O'Hagan's *Lunacy (Ireland) Act*, 1871, 34 & 35 Vic. c. 25, and the General Orders in Lunacy of 12th July, 1871, founded thereon.

The chief business in the Lunacy Office in 1872 compared with 1871 was as follows:—

Various Orders	1871	1872	Increase, 1872	Decrease, 1871
Orders of the Lord Chancellor,	235	194	41	—
<i>Affidavits</i> filed,	303	333	31	—
<i>Reports</i> of <i>Magistrates</i> ,	24	26	—	4
<i>Accounts</i> taken by <i>Magistrates</i> ,	72	51	—	5
Amount of receipts on such accounts,	£ 64,781	£ 71,531	—	£ 4,350

This summary indicates a marked increase in the orders and *affidavits* as contrasted with a decrease in the preceding year. The increase in orders was 41, and there were 33 orders for inspection under the 11th section of the new *Lunacy Act* of 1871, and the number of *lunatics* under the care of the Court at the close of 1872 was 177, being 28 more than at the close of 1871.

This increase, amounting to 14 per cent., is satisfactory evidence of the working of the Act; still, when 570 lunatics were returned by Clerks of Petty Sessions as committed as dangerous, and 144 returned as admitted to private lunatic asylums, 22 is a small number to have the benefit of the protection of the Court for their property and persons.

Part II.
Jury and
Barristers.
—
High Court of
Chancery.

In the case of the Record and Writ Office, at the suggestion of the Clerk of Records and Writs, a new form of return has been framed, giving the statistics in a more convenient and single form, more adapted to the way in which the business of the office is divided and the books of the office are kept.

Record and Writ
Office

In the following table the leading figures, which, notwithstanding the change in the form of the return, are strictly comparable, are given :—

Record and Writ Office.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
<i>Pleadings Department</i>				
Copies of bills sealed for service,	1,339	1,585	46	—
Copies of interrogatories sealed for service,	551	485	—	132
Copies of answers sealed for service,	310	227	13	—
Copies of summonses sealed for service,	260	351	9	—
<i>Affidavit Department</i>				
Affidavits filed,	6,679	6,960	—	321
<i>Record Department</i>				
Vouchers of Recognizances,	2,216	2,603	—	387
Recognizances filed,	89	71	19	—
<i>Notice Department</i>				
Notices, Summonses, and Orders left for service,	11,567	15,803	—	4,242

In the pleadings department the number of bills sealed for service shows an increase of 44, of answers an increase of 13, and of summonses an increase of 9, whilst the interrogatories show a decrease of 132.

There is a department of this office, peculiar to the Irish Court of Chancery, called "The Notice Department," through which all notices are served, instead of service being proved by affidavit. The number of summonses, notices and orders left for service was 11,567, as compared with 15,803 in 1871, showing a decrease of 4,242.

The number of affidavits filed was 6,679, as compared with 6,960 in 1871, showing a decrease of 281.

In the Record Department the number of recognizances filed was 89, as compared with 71 in 1871, being exactly the number in 1870. The number of vouchers of recognizance was 2,216, as compared with 2,603 in 1871, showing a decrease of 387.

The amount of receipts and disbursements on accounts filed was not returned since 1862. The receipts for that year were £608,890, and disbursements, £741,495.

The returns of Official Liquidators as to cases under the Joint Stock Companies Winding-up Acts not having been made, it is necessary to repeat the information for 1871. There were 15 cases returned as in the Court of Chancery in 1871, viz. :—Dublin Joint Stock Society, East Holyford Mining Company, River Fergus Navigation Company, Cork Clay Works Company; Tontine Building Company, Richmond-place, East, Limerick; the Tontine Building Company, Richmond-place, West, Limerick; the Waterford, Limerick, and Fermoy Railway Company; the Ballyshannon Gas Company; the Eastern Line Company, the Ulster Catholic Publishing Company; Elan Insurance Company; Aughranley Flax Spinning Company; United Kingdom Sewer Collier Company; Dublin and Bellingham Railway Company; Andale and Mutual Life Association Society. Returns were made by the Official Liquidators as to 1871 in

Official
Liquidators

Part B.
Financial
Statements.
High Court of
Chancery.
Masters' Offices.

all the above cases except three, and it appears that the total receipts in 1871 were £3,795 12s. 2d., and the total disbursements were £443 15s. 6d., leaving the sum of £3,351 16s. 6d. available for future distribution.

The following summary shows the business in the offices of the Masters in Chancery, exclusive of cases petitions under the 15th section of the Irish Chancery Regulation Act of 1859:—

Masters' Offices	Tax Masters	Business Masters	Total, £ s. d.	Total, 1871	Receipts, 1872	Disburse- ments, 1872
Chancery,	34	3	37	59	—	22
Discharge,	31	3	34	65	—	11
Accounts passed in master matters, ..	34	111	145	175	—	36
" " in lunacy matters, ..	30	40	70	78	—	12
" " by other Masters, ..	33	136	169	230	—	20
Other accounts, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orders on special matters, ..	268	79	347	453	—	108
Orders on matters of course, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sale of estates under order of Court, ..	5	—	5	2	—	—
Statements of facts as to management of property, ..	24	114	138	178	—	43
Referees pending at end of year, ..	238	—	238	234	2	—

These figures show a marked diminution in the amount of business transacted in 1872 as compared with 1871 in the Masters' offices. The orders fell off from 423 in 1871 to 343, and the statements of facts as to the management of property from 179 in 1871 to 127.

Chancery Taxing
Office.

The following is a summary of the returns made by the Taxing Masters, showing the business transacted in their offices in 1872, compared with 1871:—

CHANCERY TAXING OFFICE	1870	1871	Receipts, 1872	Disburse- ments, 1872
Number of bills taxed, ..	1,131	1,136	—	5
Number of items, ..	280,772	287,736	15,046	—
Number of certificates, ..	1,131	1,136	—	5
Amount of Chancery Fund on assessments and certificates, ..	£ s. d. 2,262 0 0	£ s. d. 2,155 0 0	£ s. d. 327 9 0	£ s. d. — 0 0
Amount of costs allowed, ..	58,783 0 0	61,621 0 0	—	1,228 0 0
Amount of costs allowed, ..	75,282 0 0	76,886 0 0	—	1,228 0 0

These figures show an increase of 15,046 in the number of items taxed, against a slight decrease of 5 in the number of bills of costs. In the amount of costs allowed there was a diminution of £1,324, against an increase of £6,076 in the year 1871.

Examiner's Office.

In the Examiner's Office witnesses were examined in 27 cases in 1872, against 13 in 1871, but the total number of persons examined was only 49, against 57 in the preceding year.

Landed Estates
Court.

The Incumbered Estates Court was established in Ireland in 1849, for the purpose of effecting the sale of landed property subject to incumbrances, and of giving the purchaser a parliamentary title to prevent past incumbrances compromising the future title. It was at first intended that this Court should exist only for a limited time, but it was found necessary, more than once, to renew its jurisdiction, and, at length, it was finally established in 1858, with the title of the Landed Estates Court, with power to sell unincumbered as well as incumbered property.

The following figures show the value and net rental of the estates sold in 1872 and 1871:—

	1871.	1872.	Increase, 1872.	Decrease, 1872.
Amount of purchase-money.	£1,981,888	£1,006,324	£445,164	—
Net rental of estates sold.	£76,368	£53,734	£22,535	—
Number of sales.	200	209	—	—

Part II
JUDICIAL
STATISTICS.

Landed Estates
Court
—
Registrar's Office
Sales.

In connection with the facts which were expressed as to the effect of the Irish Landlord and Tenant Act, 1870, in discouraging sales in the Landed Estates Court, it is important to observe that the amount of property sold has increased now for two years in succession. The rental sold was £46,269 in 1870, £53,734 in 1871, and £76,368 in 1872. A large part of the increase was no doubt caused by one estate—that of the Marquess of Waterford. The purchase money increased in a similar proportion. It was £757,318 in 1870, £1,006,324 in 1871, and £1,431,638 in 1872. As to depreciation of price consequent on the Land Act, 1870, the average price for five years ended 1867 was 17½ years, in 1868 (a very fine year) it rose to 18½ years, in 1869 (the year in which the Land Act was expected) it fell to 17½ years, and in 1870 (the year in which the Land Act was passed) it fell to 16½ years; in 1871 (the first year of the Act being in operation) the price rose to 18½ years, and in 1872 to 19 years' purchase.

Out of 324 petitions for sale of estates in 1872, there were 231, or 90 per cent., for the sale of incumbered estates, showing the extent to which the original necessity which led to the Court being established still continues in operation.

In the other branches of jurisdiction as to estates, the proceedings were as follows:—

Landed Estates Court.	Declarations of Title.	Petitions.	Exchanges.	Specific Performance of Contracts of Sale.	Appointments of Receivers.
1871.	11	11	—	12	—
1872.	8	13	—	7	—
Increase in 1872.	—3	—2	—	—5	—
Decrease in 1872.	—	—1	—	—	—

Declaration of Title, Petitions, Exchanges, &c.

These figures show an increase of 3 in specific performance of contracts of sale, following a similar increase in 1870, and 3 in declarations of title. There was a decrease of 1 in petitions; but as this followed an increase of 10 in the year 1871, the returns for both years show a large increase as compared with 1870.

Under the Tenure and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Act, 1850, the Landed Estates Court exercises the jurisdiction of sanctioning building leases, and leases not within the exact terms of the Act or settlement of the particular estate. There were 6 building leases sanctioned in 1872; in the previous year there had been 3.

Tenure and Improvement of Land.

There were 376 petitions filed in the Record and Affidavit Office in 1872, against 391 in 1871. The number of affidavits filed was 4,459 in the Landed Estates Court, and the number filed in the Record and Writ Office of the Court of Chancery was 6,672.

Record and Affidavit Office.

In the Taxing Office the amount taxed and certified in the year ended 31st July, 1872, was £40,305, against £36,331 in the preceding year.

Taxing Office.

In the Record of Title Office the titles to 27 estates were recorded in 1872. Of these, 17 were less than £1,000 in value; 9 were valued above £1,000 and under £10,000, and 1 was estimated at £10,000 and upwards. The total sum paid for these estates, as stated in the deeds of conveyance, was £105,463, and the mortgages and charges recorded amounted to £15,515. The total number of estates, the titles to which have

Record of Title Office.

Part II.
JUDICIAL
SYSTEMS.
Landed Estates
Court.

Record of Title
Office.

been recorded in this office since the date of its establishment in 1865, under Stat. 28 & 29 Vict., c. 89, sec. 67, is £20, the total value of which is stated to be £1,834,433; the mortgages and charges recorded amount to £192,859. As the record of title is limited to cases of absolute title, the benefit of the machinery thus provided is lost in the cases where it would be most appreciated, and where it is most wanted—that of marketable titles, which after a lapse of time will become perfect. Again, to suit cases like the 17 of the value of less than £1,000, a system of optional local registry, on the principle that wills and marriages are locally registered, with central check registry, would be advantageous.

Court of Probate. The jurisdiction of the Court of Probate in Ireland is similar to that of the English Court.

Principal Registry. The following is a summary of the business of the Court and the Principal Registry.—

COURT OF PROBATE—PRINCIPAL REGISTRY	1871	1872	DISTRICT, 1872	DISTRICT, 1873
Probates and administrations with will annexed, Administrations without wills,	3,589 660	3,386 667	163 —	— ?
Total probates and administrations,	3,589	3,753	163	—
Caveats,	634	590	44	—
Cases,	354	327	27	—
Tricks by special jury,	17	19	—	2
Tricks by common jury,	28	14	11	—
Cases heard by Judge,	27	25	2	—
Motions,	519	550	22	—
Exhibitions,	5	—	5	—
	£	£	£	£
Total amount of fees received,	18,120	14,439	641	—
Total amount of taxed costs,	28,840	28,941	—	3,601

District
Registries.

In the District Registries of the Court of Probate the chief business in 1872 and 1873 was as follows:—

COURT OF PROBATE—DISTRICT REGISTRIES	1872	1873	DISTRICT, 1872	DISTRICT, 1873
Granted in Common Form.				
Probates,	1,815	1,806	—	40
Letters of administration,	671	643	29	—
Letters of administration with the will annexed,	396	360	136	—
Granted under direction of Judge:				
Probates,	15	7	5	—
Letters of administration,	2	13	—	2
Letters of administration with the will annexed,	3	6	—	4
Granted on Decrees of Chancery of Causes:				
Probates,	3	2	—	—
Letters of administration,	3	1	—	—
Letters of administration with the will annexed,	4	2	5	—
Total,	2,603	1,568	116	—
	£	£	£	—
Total amount of fees received,	1,412	6,773	838	—

It appears from these tables that there was a considerable increase in probates and letters of administration in the District Registries—of from 1,805 in 1871 to 2,603 in 1872, or an increase of 116; whilst the increase in the Principal Registry was 26—from 1,773 in 1871 to 1,869 in 1872. The very small amount of contentious business—only 69 trials in relation to 1,869 probates and administrations in the Central Registry, and only 15 in relation to 2,603 probates and administrations in the Local Registry—indicates the satisfactory working of the law of wills and the probate jurisdiction for the class of cases that fall within their scope.

The Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery is also Accountant-General of the Court of Probate. His return states that there were only 3 accounts open on the 1st October, 1872, and that the total amount of cash and other effects carried over in the books was £25,169.

Part II.
JUDICIAL
SYSTEM.
—
Court of Probate.
—
Accountant-
General's Office.

From a return received from the Comptroller of Stamp Duties, it appears that the amount of property under which probates and administrations were sworn in 1872 was £6,579,079, and the amount of duty received thereon was £328,184.

Since 1st January, 1871, the jurisdiction as to matrimonial causes and matters has been transferred to the Court of Probate. A return of proceedings has been received for 1872, and also of proceedings under the Legitimacy Declaration Act (Ireland), 1863. It appears that there were 8 petitions filed in *matrimonial causes and matters* during the year; 4 citations were issued, 6 appearances entered, and 1 answer filed. There were 2 decrees for divorce *a mens et thoro*, and 1 decree for restitution of conjugal rights. There were 20 motions during the year.

The jurisdiction as to divorce in Ireland is still founded on the precedent of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and corresponds to that which existed in England before the Divorce Court was established in 1857; so that the action for criminal conversation still continues distinct from the proceedings for a divorce, and a complete divorce in Ireland still requires a private Act of Parliament.

The practice and procedure of the High Court of Admiralty in Ireland was assimilated to that of the High Court of Admiralty in England in 1867 by Stat. 30 & 31 Vict., c. 114. The Irish Court was not, however, given any jurisdiction in prize cases.

High Court of
Admiralty.

In 1869 the power of conferring Admiralty jurisdiction upon County Courts in England, by order in Council, under Stat. 31 & 32 Vict., c. 71, was followed by an important extension of the jurisdiction of such Courts to certain maritime causes, including a large part of the disputes as to freight and demurrage in which foreign traders are so much interested. The former of these enactments was already provided for in Ireland by the fourth part of the Act of 1867; but the latter (Stat. 32 & 33 Vict., c. 31,) has created a substantial difference between Irish and English jurisdiction in maritime causes.

The following summary gives the number and nature of the causes before the High Court of Admiralty during 1872 and those for the previous year, for comparison:—

Nature of Cause.	Actions Instituted During Year.		Settlements, 1872.	Dismissals, 1872.
	1871.	1872.		
Salvage,	4	7	—	3
Damage by collision,	11	10	1	—
Bottomry,	—	4	—	4
Actions for unseaworthy supplies,	6	13	—	6
Tonnage,	4	—	4	—
Wages (mariners),	3	3	3	—
Wages (fishermen) and disbursements,	2	3	—	—
Damage to cargo,	2	1	3	—
Ownership,	2	—	2	—
Other causes,	5	9	—	1
Total,	44	48	—	4

It will be seen that there has been a decrease of 4 in the number of actions instituted in 1872 as compared with the number in 1871.

Part II
JUDICIAL
STATISTICS

*High Court of
Admiralty.*

The following summary shows the proceedings during 1872, compared with those in 1871:—

PROCEEDINGS IN ADMIRALTY CASES.	1871.	1872.	Increase, 1872.	Decrease, 1872.
Motions and Remissions, Judgments and Decrees, Instruments prepared in Registry,	30 12 17	158 35 113	— — —	53 4 26
Total,	134	309	—	135

These figures show a decrease of 125, or 50 per cent., in proceedings in Admiralty in 1872 as compared with 1871.

*Bankruptcy and
Insolvency*

Bankruptcy

Up to 1872 the law of Bankruptcy in Ireland differed from that in England, being regulated by the Irish Bankrupt and Insolvent Act, passed in 1857. Between 1857 and 1872 alterations had been twice made in the law of Bankruptcy in England—in 1861 and 1869. The reform in the Bankruptcy law of Ireland, in analogy to, though not in strict identity with, the English Act, was carried out by the Bankruptcy (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1872; but as this Act did not come into operation until the 1st of January, 1873, it does not affect the statistics of 1872.

The Chief Registrar has made a return as to the proceedings in Bankruptcy in 1872, of which the following is a summary:—

PROCEEDINGS IN BANKRUPTCY.	1871.	1872.	Increase, 1872.	Decrease, 1872.
<i>Judgments for adjudication of Bankruptcy</i>				
By creditors,	115	112	3	—
By trustees against themselves,	25	70	—	—
Number of such petitions dismissed,	75	12	—	—
Traders-Debtors Remissions,	111	112	—	3
Other Remissions,	242	260	174	—
Sittings before the Court,	3,438	3,917	—	979
Sittings before the Chief Registrar,	1,522	1,219	305	—
Persons presented under Arrangement Orders, Petitions for private or voluntary winding-up of the Court, upon which adjudications of Bankruptcy were made,	132	164	8	—
Total number of persons declared bankrupt, whether trading singly or in partnerships,	58	35	—	4
	185	170	15	—

It appears that the number of cases of Bankruptcy in 1872 was only 2 more than in 1871, the number of cases in which petitions were presented in the former year having been 163, against 165 in the latter. The petitions for private arrangement under the Court show a decrease, being 18 in 1872 against 22 in 1871. The number of persons declared bankrupt was 163.

The return also states the amount claimed in bills 'of costs in' proceedings in Bankruptcy to have been £13,850. From this sum £2,459 was deducted in taxation, leaving £11,391 as the amount certified.

Bankruptcy

The delay in extending to Ireland the principle of abolition of imprisonment for debt, so far as that abolition was embodied in the English Act of 1869, (32 & 33 Vic., c. 83,) has also been terminated by the Debtors (Ireland) Act of 1872. The Insolvency jurisdiction was thus abolished from 1st of January, 1873.

The proceedings for 1872 and 1871 under the jurisdiction thus terminated, are compared in the following summary:—

TERMINATED BY INSOLVENCY.	1872.	1871.	Increase, 1872.	Decrease, 1872.
Petitions of Insolvency filed by prisoners in gaols in the city and county of Dublin, and heard before the Court in Dublin,	118	134	—	16
“ by prisoners in county gaols, and heard before a Chairman of sessions,	263	350	—	86
Total of petitions of Insolvency lodged,	408	493	—	85
Petitions in which process was admitted to test before hearing	218	305	—	87
“ in which affidavits were appointed to set,	66	117	—	51
“ in which creditors’ assignments were chosen,	26	48	—	22
“ in which dividends were declared,	73	79	—	6
Statements before the Court in Dublin for all purposes in Insolvency,	752	692	60	—
“ before the Chief Clerk,	576	620	—	44
Costs taxed by the Chief Clerk,	64	98	—	34
Number of substance who entered their names to practice in the Court,	808	818	—	10

It appears that there was a decrease of 85 in the number of petitions of Insolvency in 1872, as compared with 1871, the numbers being respectively 408 and 493.

Under the Irish Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act, 1857, (Stat. 20 & 21 Vict., c. 60, s. 407,) the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery in Ireland was appointed Accountant-General in Bankruptcy and in Insolvency; but hitherto no account has been open, nor have any funds of the surties of the Court been standing to his credit.

The following sums were standing to the credit of the Chief Clerk in Insolvency, as appears from his return:—

	Cash	£	s.	d.	Bank	£	s.	d.
To credit of unclaimed dividend account,	5,458	0	0	35,500	0	0		
To credit of matters in Insolvency,	338	0	6	—				
Total 31st December, 1872,	3,776	0	6	35,500	0	0		
Total 31st December, 1871,	4,277	0	9	35,000	0	0		
Decrease in 1872,	—			1,500	0	0		
Decrease in 1871,	401	0	3	—				

A table has been compiled from the unpublished returns of the Official Assignees to Parliament under the Irish Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act, 1857, showing the state of the bankruptcies and insolvencies in the charge of each of the Official Assignees in 1872.

The officers of the Supreme Courts of Appeal for Ireland have furnished returns with respect to the business which came before the Courts in 1872. There was 1 Admiralty appeal to Her Majesty in Council, in which the judgment of the Court below was varied.

Supreme Courts of Appeal.
Her Majesty in Council.

The number of appeals from Ireland to the House of Lords in 1872 was 6, viz. — 4 from the Chancery Appeal Court, and 2 from the Exchequer Chamber. Four cases were withdrawn, in 4 cases judgments were delivered, and 3 decrees of the Chancery Appeal Court and 2 judgments of the Exchequer Chamber were confirmed. The number of cases which remain effective for hearing, including those from previous Sessions, was 4, as compared with 4 at the end of 1871.

House of Lords.

The Privy Council in Ireland hears applications for the prohibition of burials in grounds where their continuance is alleged to be injurious, and appeals against Fubery by-laws. There was no business in 1872. The jurisdiction as to applications with respect to burial grounds was transferred, in the autumn of 1872, to the Irish Local Government Board, under Stat. 35 & 36 Vict., c. 63.

Privy Council, Ireland.

Part II
JUDICIAL
PROCEEDINGS

Supreme Courts
of Appeal.

Chancery Appeal
Court.

The number of appeals to the Chancery Appeal Court in 1872 and 1871, are shown in the following table:—

Actuals in Chancery Appeal Court	1872	1871	Increase, 1872	Decrease, 1871
Set down for argument,	41	43	—	2
Appeals from—				
Lord Chancellor,	1	3	—	2
Master of the Rolls,	10	5	5	—
Vice-Chancellor,	25	14	9	—
Judges of London Estates Court				
Judge Lynd,	1	9	—	8
Judge Phangor,	3	10	—	7
Judges of Court of Probate,	1	—	1	—
Judges in Bankruptcy and Insolvency	1	—	1	—
Judge Miller,	—	—	—	—
Judge Harrison,	—	1	—	1
Judge of Admiralty Court,	1	—	1	—
Judge of Probate Court,	—	—	—	—

There was a decrease in the business of the Court, of 1 appeal—from 43 in 1871 to 41 in 1872.

Exchequer
Chamber.

In the Court of Exchequer Chamber there were 15 memoranda of error and notices of appeal lodged in 1872, viz.—4 from the Queen's Bench, 7 from the Common Pleas, and 4 from the Exchequer. There were besides 2 remittances from 1871. Six cases were disposed of, and 8 are remittances or stand for judgment.

Registry Appeals.

The return from the Exchequer Chamber shows no registry appeals under the Irish Parliamentary Voters Act (Stat. 35 & 36 Vict., c. 69,) in 1872.

Reserved Cases
(Six Twelve
Judges)

There were 5 cases returned as reserved for the twelve Judges—1 as to rectification of property, 2 as to malicious injuries under the County Dublin Grand Jury Act, 1 as to expropriation under the Grand Jury Act, and 1 under the Peace Preservation Act.

Land Cases
Reserved.

In the Court for Land Cases Reserved there were 2 remittances from 1871, and 4 set down, of the 5 cases 3 were remittances at the end of 1872. Of the 3 cases disposed of, in 2 the judgment below was affirmed, and in 1 it was varied or reversed.

Courts of Chairman
of Quarter and
Assizes.

The Landlord and Tenant Act, passed in 1870, came into practical operation for a very short period of that year, and the proceedings are included with those for 1871.

Land Sessions.

The statistics as to number of distinct cases and result of proceedings are not so complete for 1872 as for 1871, 8 counties or ridings out of 33 having omitted to make returns.

Cases returned to or by Law Officers	Number, 1872	Number, 1871	Decrease in 1872	Decrease in 1871
Total number of cases,	199	256	73	—
Decrees,	233	297	6	—
Withdrawn and settled,	145	141	4	—
Dismissed,	26	26	—	—
Postponed and adjourned,	25	74	21	—
Filed "not" and not heard,	66	16	12	—
Referred to arbitration,	20	2	17	—

It appears from this table that the increase in the number of cases for 25 counties was 73. Of this increase 32 was in cases ruled "nil" and not heard; 17 in cases referred to arbitration, the whole number referred to arbitration in 1871 being only 3; the increase in decrees was only 3.

There are, so far as returned, 7 cases of applications by tenants to confirm the granting of leases, and 7 notices by tenants of intention to register improvements.

In the following table the number of cases disposed of in each province and each county is shown:—

PROCEEDINGS IN CASES UNDER THE LEASES AND TENANT (IRELAND) ACT 1881.

COUNTY.	Number of Cases, 1871.	Modes of Proceedings					
		Revenue	By notice and method	Discretion	Forfeiture and Adjudication	Relief— Rent, &c., &c.	Refused on Application
ULSTER.							
Antrim	42	4	7	4	12	4	3
Armagh	32	33	16	7	—	5	3
Cavan	9	—	2	3	—	—	—
Down (1871)	31	18	6	7	4	—	2
Drogheda (1871)	31	19	5	3	4	—	—
Fermanagh	50	12	9	11	16	8	1
Londonderry (1871)	51	29	17	4	—	—	1
Monaghan (1871)	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Tyrone	49	23	20	7	13	4	4
Total of Ulster,	346	117	81	47	60	21	39
MUNSTER.							
Cork	8	6	1	1	—	—	—
Cork, R.R. (1871)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork, W.R. (1871)	63	17	23	18	5	—	7
Cork City (1871)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerry	13	11	3	1	—	—	—
Kilkenny	18	9	5	3	7	—	—
Limerick	16	3	7	2	4	—	—
Tipperary	13	6	3	3	—	3	—
Waterford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Munster,	120	45	37	37	8	10	7
LEINSTER.							
Carlow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin (1871)	6	3	—	1	3	—	—
Dublin City (1871)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
King's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longford	3	—	1	2	—	—	—
Louth	4	3	—	1	—	—	—
Meath (1871)	5	1	5	—	—	—	—
Queen's (1871)	12	3	4	6	—	—	—
Westmeath	4	—	1	—	3	—	—
Wexford	6	1	4	1	—	—	—
Wicklow	5	4	—	1	—	—	—
Total of Leinster,	45	13	13	12	4	—	—
CONNAUGHT.							
Galway*	17	6	8	—	5	—	—
Lettam	19	3	4	6	4	2	—
Mayo	23	9	—	4	1	6	—
Roscommon	9	1	1	3	—	7	—
Sligo	13	9	3	2	—	—	—
Total of Connaught,	60	28	15	12	10	17	—
Total of Ireland,	569	203	145	96	85	48	30

The land cases in 1871 were 524. The increase of 73 land cases in 1878, in 25 counties from which returns were received, shown in the above table, was spread over all the provinces but Leitrim, and over 16 of the 25 counties. The greatest increase was in Fermanagh 19, Armagh 15, and Tyrone 15; the greatest decreases were

* Town included.

Part II
JOURNAL
STATISTICS

County of Leitrim
of Counties and
Boroughs

Land Section.

From B.
JOURNAL
STRENGTH
—
Court of Chancery
of Queen's and
Sherrill
—
Land Sessions.

Artrim 10, Kildare 2, and Carlow 3, allowing for an increase in the counties from which no returns have been received proportionate to that in the 25 counties from which returns have been received for 1872. The cases at Land Sessions in 1872 may be estimated to amount to 694.

If this number be compared with the 824,000 agricultural holdings, at yearly tenancy, it gives about the same proportion as last year—1 in every 1,000 holdings on an average. In Leinster the cases were 37 below this average, in Connaught 47 below the average, in Munster 47 above the average, and in Ulster 149 above the average. The 4 counties most above average in 1872 were—Fermanagh 44, Tyrone 41, Anagh 39, and Artrim, 24. The 5 counties where there was the least resort to the Land Courts were—Carlow, King's County, Longford, Louth, and Westmeath.

Upon the 84 per cent. of cases in which there were decrees, the total amount adjudged on the decrees was £19,367, deducting the amount allowed for set-off, objection, or default of tenant, £4,438, the net amount awarded was £14,929.

Reverend.

Taking the gross amount decreed, £19,367, without deducting the set-off allowed to landlords, we get the following distribution of the amount in the different provinces—

Districts at Land Sessions	Gross Amount of Decrees	Number of the cases	Average Decree allowed in each case
Total of Ireland,	£ 19,367	203	95
Ulster,	10,899	117	93
Munster,	4,875	47	129
Leinster,	2,415	13	999
Connaught,	1,840	36	67

It appears from this table that the average gross amount awarded, without deducting allowances for set-off to landlord, for dilapidation, rent, &c., was in all Ireland £95. In Munster it reached £129, in Leinster £199, in Ulster it was £93, and in Connaught £67.

These figures show a considerable increase on the amounts for 1871; the average amount decreed in all Ireland rose from £63 to £95—in Leinster the increase was from £49 to £109, and in Munster from £44 to £129. The statistics indicate that the farms in respect of which the claims are made are of a small class.

The next most important figures are those indicating the proportion of proceedings under the different grounds of compensation recognised by the Act.

Grounds of compensation.

In the following table the amount of compensation adjudged, under each ground of compensation, is shown as to only some counties, so that only £14,344 of the £19,367 gross compensation can be accurately classified.

Characteristics of Grounds Adjudged as Decrees at Land Sessions	Amount	Per cent.
Gross sum adjudged in counties where classification returned,	£ 14,344	100
For Titles Tenanted-right,		
Less on quitting holding and Improvements together,	5,100	35
Improvements alone,	6,635	50
Less on quitting holding alone,	2,850	20
Improvements payments,	2,140	15
	13	—

Taking the province of Ulster alone, the sum adjudged was distributed in those proportions:—

PART II.
PROCEEDINGS
IN THE

Courts of Chairmen
of Counties and
Recorder.
Land Revenue.

CHARACTERISTICS OF CASES ADJUDGED IN ULSTER.	Amount.	Per cent.
Gross sum adjudged in counties where classification returned,	£ 7,418	100
For Ulster Tenant-right, —	5,331	99
„ Loss on quitting holding alone,	1,999	15
„ Loss on quitting holding and improvements together,	782	11
„ Improvements alone,	421	5
„ Incoming payments, —	13	—

It appears from these figures that the class under which the largest aggregate amount was decreed was the Ulster tenant-right custom. The next largest amount was for loss on quitting the holding alone. The amount for loss on quitting the holding and improvements together was larger both in Ulster and in all Ireland than the amount for improvements alone.

While these figures show how fully the peculiar characteristics of the Act—recognition of Ulster tenant-right and compensation for disturbance—come out in the proceedings, it is to be observed that claims for compensation for improvements more readily admit of settlement out of Court than claims for compensation for disturbance, where the amount to be granted is so much in the discretion of the Judge.

The statistics of Proceedings in the Courts of Chairmen of Counties and Courts of Recorders have been simplified by collecting into one table all suits entered, whether ejectments, causes remitted from the Superior Courts, special jurisdiction of Recorders, or other suits. In the preceding volumes these were contained in four tables.

In ejectments entered there was a slight change:—

Ejectments.

	Ejectments Entered.
For 1871,	4,391
For 1872,	4,119
Decrease in 1872,	272

In cases remitted from the Superior Courts which were entered below there was a slight increase from 78 in 1871 to 84 in 1872. In other suits there was an increase of 1,757 cases—from 75,578 in 1871 to 77,335 in 1872. In the gross amount decreed there has been a decrease; the amount (in ejectments, cases referred, and other suits) in 1871, being £270,819, and only £263,314 in 1872.

In addition to the returns of Civil Bill Proceedings, returns have been obtained from the Process Servers, who are appointed under statute by the Chairmen, and whose salary is annually voted by Parliament. Out of the entire number of Process Servers (503) all but 78, or 10 per cent., have made returns. As they have the exclusive privilege of serving Civil Bills other than ejectments, their returns—with an estimate for deficient returns—affords a basis of comparing, as in the land cases, the relative amount of ordinary civil business arising in each county. For this comparison the

Civil Bill process
served.

PART II
JUDICIAL
STATISTICS.
—
Courts of Chancery
and Exchequer.

Number of Civil Bill processes served compared with population in Counties, &c.

population has been taken as a measure of the business to be expected, and a column added showing the number of Civil Bill processes that would have been served if the average amount, in proportion to population for all Ireland, had been served in each jurisdiction.

Courts as Chancery or Exchequer were constituted	Number of Civil Bill processes served (exclusive of Admiralty)	Number in proportion to population for average number per acre in Ireland	Number of processes served less than average of Ireland in population	Number of processes served greater than average of Ireland in population
LEINSTER.				
Dublin	5,825	2,567	—	595
Dublin (1871)	[4,954	15,968	15,812	—]
Kildare	5,596	5,783	1,536	—
Kilkenny	7,231	4,964	—	5,487
King's County	5,536	5,453	614	—
Lengford	5,843	5,984	5,816	—
Louth	5,599	5,758	5,174	—
Monaghan	5,680	4,402	592	—
Queen's	6,883	5,465	—	5,456
Wexmouth	5,883	5,908	5,321	—
Wexford	5,942	6,972	—	5,917
Wicklow	5,139	5,545	5,438	—
	49,949	66,305	17,747	—
MUNSTER.				
Clare	6,128	5,573	—	506
Cork	16,700	23,162	6,462	—
Kerry	16,098	5,817	—	6,211
Limerick	9,574	6,545	—	5,535
Tipperary (1871)	[15,273	5,731	—	8,898]
Wexford	4,379	5,536	1,187	—
	66,933	61,757	—	6,180
ULSTER.				
Antrim	17,968	18,549	1,731	—
Armagh	11,865	6,552	—	5,234
Cavan	9,564	6,511	—	5,237
Down	17,722	8,897	—	5,416
Derry	15,584	18,597	—	5,535
Fermanagh	5,065	6,185	5,065	—
Londonderry	16,244	4,927	—	8,296
Monaghan	9,622	5,928	—	6,497
Tyrone	11,762	9,722	—	5,850
	96,129	65,861	—	34,578
CONNAUGHT.				
Galway	6,913	11,154	4,343	—
Lettam	6,082	4,973	—	5,806
Mayo	5,685	11,068	5,464	—
Ross-shire	6,435	6,318	10	—
Sligo	5,571	6,178	496	—
	36,686	38,631	2,915	—
	243,236	243,535	—	—

It appears from this table that the number of Civil Bill processes served was in Ulster 16,479 in excess of the average of Ireland, and in Munster 4,187; in Connaught it was 2,915 below average, and in Leinster 17,747 below average.

The counties most above average in Ulster were—Londonderry 6,299 in excess, and Monaghan, 4,497.

In Munster the county most above average was Kerry—6,211.

The counties most below average were Dublin 15,812, arising, no doubt, from the proximity to the Superior Courts, and Cork 6,462.

In the following summary the statistics of appeals and applications for spirit licences at Quarter Sessions are compared with the figures for 1871.—

Part II
JUDICIAL
STATISTICS.

APPEALS AND APPLICATIONS FOR SPIRIT LICENCES AT QUARTER SESSIONS.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	Quarter Sessions.
Appeals from Magistrates—					Applications for Spirit Licences and Appeals from Magistrates at Quarter Sessions.
Affirmed,	258	299	—	43	
Reversed,	136	139	—	3	
Otherwise disposed of,	103	104	—	1	
Total,	494	541	—	47	
Applications for spirit licences—					
Number granted—					
Original applications,	829	727	—	348	
Licences transferred,	1,200	995	265	—	
Number refused—					
Original applications,	470	899	—	428	
Applications for transfer,	89	130	—	36	
Otherwise disposed of,	307	411	—	84	
Total,	2,655	3,157	—	632	

The number of appeals from Magistrates heard at Quarter Sessions, as appears from the above figures, was less in 1872 than in 1871; the number in the former year being 541 against 494 in the latter, showing a decrease in 1872 of 47. Only 591, however, appear to have been heard and decided in Court, and in 253 cases the previous decisions were affirmed, and in 136 reversed.

The number of applications for spirit licences in 1872 also shows a remarkable decrease, having been 539 or 17 per cent. less than in the preceding year. There was a decrease of 348, or 31 per cent. in the number of original applications granted.

The following is a summary of the returns of Sheriffs of Counties and of Counties of Cities and Towns included in the table with respect to the execution of ejectments:—

Sheriff's
Proceedings.

COUNTY.	POPULATION IN 1871.	EJECTMENTS FOR NON-PAYMENT OF RENT		OTHER EJECTMENTS.		TOTAL EJECTMENTS.	PERCENT. ON 100,000 OF THE POPULATION.
		Writs of Habere Repossession Quia.	writs of Habere Repossession Quia.	Writs of Habere Repossession Quia.	writs of Habere Repossession Quia.		
LEINSTER,	1,335,560	153	159	17	53	383	29
MIDDLESEX,	1,399,402	81	140	17	119	358	25
UNITED,	1,839,396	59	199	28	135	372	20
CONNAUGHT,	645,293	11	34	5	11	61	9
TOTAL,	5,469,750	264	536	66	308	1,173	21

From this table it appears (assuming the method of estimating for defaulting counties, explained in the notes in the Appendix, to be correct) that in 1872 there were 1,173 ejectments executed by Sheriffs in Ireland. The last column in the above table shows the proportion of ejectments to the population; and it appears that this was highest in Leinster, where the proportion was 29 in every 100,000 of the population, and lowest in Connaught, where it was 9 in an equal number of the population.

In order, however, to obtain the total number of ejectments executed in Ireland during the year, it is necessary to add to the number (1,173) given in the above summary the number (855) of warrants issued at Petty Sessions against cottier tenants for waste, non-payment of rent, and for overholding, under sections 84, 85, and 86 of Statute 23 & 24 Vic., c. 154, and the number (4,759) of warrants against overholding weekly tenants in

Part II.
Jurat
Statutes
Sheriff
Proceedings

Ejectments
executed.

towns, under Statute 14 & 15 Vic., c. 93, sec. 13. This gives a total of 6,290 as the number of ejectments for execution in Ireland in 1872.

Of the number of ejectments given in the above summary as executed, it appears that 890 were for non-payment of rent, showing a decrease of 61 or 7 per cent. on the number in the preceding year, and 873 were "other ejectments." This number is 54 or 18 per cent. less than the number in the preceding year. In the case of cottier tenants and tenants in towns, it appears that the total number of ejectments was 5,107, showing a decrease of 43 or less than 1 per cent. on the number in the preceding year.

It further appears from the statistics that the proportion of ejectments executed by the Sheriffs and by Special Bailiffs was as follows:—

Ejectments	Executed by Sheriffs	Executed by Special Bailiffs
Ejectments from Superior Courts, Ord. Rel. Ejectments,	163 558	159 595
Total,	706	754

Juries summoned.

The Jurors Act (Ireland), 1871, did not, so far as the summoning jurors is concerned, come into operation until the 18th January, 1872, so that the returns of the Sheriffs as to the 56,128 summoned for the different Courts relate to proceedings under the old law.

The other proceedings of Sheriffs in 1872 are returned as follows:—

Other proceedings of
Sheriffs.

Other proceedings of Sheriffs.	Number
Courts held for Election of Coroners,	3
" " of Members of Parliament,	5
" " under Writ of Trial or Inquiry,	11
" " for Compensation under Land Clauses, Companies Act, &c.,	2
Writs of Habeas Corpus, Proceedings in,	4
" De Locato et Conducto,	33
All other Writs, writs of Execution,	27
Applications to Court in Lunacy,	27
Deceits in Process executed, viz:—	
Writs of Habeas executed by court without detaining Under-Tenant,	6
Writs of Under-Tenant acknowledging in such cases,	60
Writs of Habeas after past execution,	195
Injunctions from Lordship of the Court,	7
Process under Land Clauses Act,	4

Jurors Lists and
Jurors Books

Changes of tables
consequent on
change in the law.

Revisions of Jurors
Lists and meto-
ries of Jurors
Books under new
law.

Changes of tables in
Special Jurors
consequent on
change in the law.

In this volume the tables of Jurors Sessions, at which, under the Act of 1838, Jurors Lists were revised by Magistrates, and in the cities of Cork and Dublin by the Recorders, have been omitted.

The jurisdiction of these sessions was abolished by the Jurors Act (Ireland), 1871, and the Jurors Lists prepared in 1872 to form the Jurors Book for 1872 were revised by the Clerks of the Counties, and in the city of Dublin by the Baristers who revise the Parliamentary Voters Lists. A new table has been substituted to show (1) the number of persons returned by Clerks of Unions, and in the city of Dublin by the Collector-General of rates; on the General Jurors Lists, with (2) the number struck off and added on revision, (3) the number of persons on the General Jurors Book, with (4) the number struck off or added on correction, under section 15 of the Act of 1871, enabling Judges of the Queen's Bench, Chancery of Counties, and Recorders to correct at any time defects or mistakes in Jurors Books.

The table as to Special Jurors Lists prepared by Sheriffs which, under the old law, were subject to no revision, has been also omitted. The jurisdiction of Sheriffs to prepare such lists having been likewise taken away by the Act of 1871 and transferred to Clerks of the Peace.

The new table in the present volume shows (1) the number of Special Jurors on the Special Jurors Lists prepared by the Clerk of the Peace; (2) the number struck off or added on revision; (3) the number on the Special Jurors Books for each county; and (4) the number struck off or added by correction under section 15.

The comparative amount of revision which took place in 1871 at the old sessions, and

in 1872, is indicated by these figures—out of 51,514 jurors returned in 1871 the Justices and Recorders struck off 774 and added 113; out of 58,109 on the General Jurors Lists in the counties as to which particulars were returned for 1872, 2,694 were struck off by the Chairmen and Returning Barristers, and 32 added. The number of jurors on the Jurors Lists in 1871 was 53,405, and on the General Jurors Books in 1872 for 1873 50,347.

From the number on the Special Jurors Books the Special Jurors for the borough of Belfast should be deducted, as the Special Jurors there are also on the Special Jurors Books of the counties in which Belfast is situate. Adding an estimate for deficient returns the number of Special Jurors in 1872 for 1873 may be estimated at 26,637.

These numbers only represent the numbers on the books from the 11th January, 1873, during the March Assizes until the summer Quarter Sessions. At these sessions a very important and effectual revision took place under the provisions of the Jurors (Ireland) Act, 1873.

That Act excluded persons who cannot read and write the English language, and provided very effectual means for the Court being informed of all grounds of exemption or disqualification, such as being over 40 years of age, &c.

The qualification of jurors by the Act of 1873 was changed by limiting the qualification of £40 and £15 taking under the Act of 1871 to tenements in towns or villages, and raising the agricultural qualification to £20 rating.

In the case of Special Jurors, the qualification of £50, under the Act of 1871, was limited in like manner to town tenements, and the qualification of £100 as the larger counties was adopted as the agricultural qualification of the smaller counties. A new scale of agricultural qualification of £50, £70, £100, and £150, according to the size of the county was adopted, and the town qualification of £40 in Leitrim, £50 in most counties, and £100 in a few, was adopted.

The twofold effect of insuring a strict and satisfactory revision and raising the agricultural qualification appeared in the proceedings of the Summer Assizes, which were not attended with the public complaints which had occurred at the March Assizes, so that the operation of the amending Act of 16th June, 1873, introduced in pursuance of the first Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Irish Jury System, appears so far to have been satisfactory.

Recorders in Ireland are given special jurisdiction in some cases. From three of the five Recorder's Courts in Ireland returns have been received, two of which, however, are all returns.

There are 10 Manor Courts in Ireland since the Manor Courts Abolition Act of 1859. The following summary shows the business in 1872 in the eight Local Charter Courts, which were preserved by the Municipal Corporation Reform Act of 1840, viz.—City of London Court of Conscience, Drogheda Court of Conscience, Dublin Lord Mayor's Court, Dublin Court of Conscience, Kilkenny Court of Conscience, Limerick Court of Conscience, Londonderry Court of Conscience, and Wexford Court of Conscience. There were summonses issued, 8,513; cases heard, 3,399; amount recovered, £3,712; executions issued, 687; fees collected, £452.

The last table in the Appendix shows the civil business at the Courts of Petty Sessions, the first item in which shows the number of civil cases other than those which related to tenements held by cotter tenants. The total number is 56,228 cases, which is very nearly one-third of the civil bills other than ejectments served from the Courts of Chairmen of Counties and Recorders, the number being, allowing for deficient returns, 243,236. Whilst the civil bills, other than ejectments served, decreased from 246,382 in 1871, to 243,335 in 1872, the civil proceedings at Petty Sessions increased from 79,582 cases in 1871, to 83,328 in 1872.

The table also shows the proceedings relating to cotter tenants under the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1850, (Stat. 53 & 54 Vic., c. 154,) under which cotter tenements may

Part II.
JURORS.
—

Jurors Lists and
Jurors Books.
—

Effect of Jurors
Act (Ireland),
1873.
—

Recorder's Courts.
—

Special Jurors.
—

Local Charter
Courts.
—

Petty Sessions
Courts.
—

Proceedings
against cotter
tenants.
—

FIGURE II.
PETTY SESSIONS.
—
PETTY SESSIONS
COURTS.
—
PROCEEDINGS
AGAINST OUTLIER
TENANTS.

be summarily recovered at Petty Sessions for waste, for non-payment of rent, or for overholding. The cases for summary recovery of tenements in towns against weekly tenants, under Stat. 14 & 15 Vic., c. 92, sec. 15, are also shown.

A cottier tenant is defined by the 81st section of the Act of 1860 to be any person holding by agreement or memorandum in writing from the landlord a tenement consisting of a dwelling-house or cottage without land, or with any portion of land not exceeding half an acre statute measure, at a rent not exceeding the rate of £5 by the year, for one month, or from month to month, or in like manner for any longer period of time, the landlord undertaking to keep and maintain the dwelling-house or cottage in tenable condition and repair. This definition is held not to include the case of weekly tenants, who are dealt with under Stat. 14 & 15 Vic., c. 92, sec. 15, already referred to.

The proceedings against cottier and weekly tenants in 1872 appear from the returns to have been as follows:—

Summary Recovery of Tenements	Rents now owed	Compensation total	Wages for Special Jurisdiction	Days in which these were any of the above
<i>Cottier Tenants.</i> Under Stat. 35 & 36 Vic., c. 156				
For Waste (sec. 54),	285	109	308	138
For Non-payment of Rent (sec. 55),	195	63		
For Overholding (sec. 56),	1,870	805		
<i>Weekly Tenants.</i> Under Stat. 14 & 15 Vic., c. 92, s. 15				
For Overholding in Towns (sec. 15),	11,547	7,801	4,763	127
Total,	13,734	8,791	5,071	265

The returns further indicate the number of days on which Petty Sessions were not held in consequence of the non-attendance of Magistrates. This number (1,163), as compared with 14,412 days on which Petty Sessions Courts other than Police Courts were held, gives a proportion of 8 per cent., but this proportion is differently distributed, and reaches 15·5 per cent. in the province of Connaught, as appears from the following table:—

Provinces.	Number of Days on which Petty Sessions not held for non-attendance of Magistrates	Number of Days on which Petty Sessions held	Proportion of Days when Sessions not held to Days on which Sessions held
London,	561	4,071	Per cent. 4·4
Manster,	364	4,743	7·7
Ulster,	181	3,433	4·7
Connaught,	585	3,514	15·5
Total (506 Courts),	1,163	14,469	8·0

Local Civil Cases
in Connaught.

The local jurisdiction in civil matters is divided in Connaught in the following proportion:—

Total Local Civil Cases in Connaught,	54,117	Per cent. 100
Proceeds served for Chancery of Causes and Record of Court (exclusive of those served in Local Cases by private Bailiffs),	35,396	65·4
Sessions for Petty Sessions (exclusive of Outlier Tenants Cases),	18,721	34·6

When the Petty Sessions Courts occupy so important a position in disposing of one-third (34·6 per cent.) of the small civil cases of the poor, it is a very serious hardship on them when, as in Connaught, the Courts are on 12·5 per cent of days appointed postponed from non-attendance of Magistrates.

SUMMARY.

The following is a Summary of the principal results noticed in the preceding Report —

CHAPTER I.—STATISTICS OF CRIME.

1. The generally satisfactory condition of the country as to crime, up to the latest date, 31st July last, is indicated by outrages of all kinds specially reported by the Royal Irish Constabulary.

Part I
General
Statistics.
—
Summary of
Report.

State of country
as to crime up to
31st July, 1873

(a) Notwithstanding the unfavourable character of the harvest last year—producing pressure on the poor and the withdrawal of savings—there were in the eleven months ended 31st July, 1873, only 2,143 offences and outrages specially reported, as compared with 2,422 in the eleven months ended 31st July, 1872, in other words, the pressure has been attended with a diminution of crime. In 1861, on the other hand, the last preceding period of the commencement of a similar pressure, the outrages in the whole year 1861 were 3,281, and showed an increase on 3,281, the number in 1860.

2. The characteristics of agrarian crime, up to a similar recent date, 31st of July last, show like satisfactory results. In the first seven months of 1873 there were no less than nine counties entirely free from agrarian offences, whilst there were only two counties entirely free in 1872.

Agrarian crime.

(a) In the county of Clare there was a revival of agrarian crime in 1872, which rendered it necessary to put in operation the renewed special powers of the Peace Preservation Act. This revival of agrarian crime in Clare raised the offences there from 8 (half the number in the twelve months of 1872) to 29 (the number in the first six months in 1873), but in July, 1873, there was no agrarian crime in Clare.

3. The agrarian offences specially reported by the Constabulary—which increased from 166 in 1863 to 747 in 1869, and 1,329 in 1870—in 1872 were only 256. As the autumn of 1873 was an unpropitious one, this number is to be compared with the corresponding years when there was anything like similar pressure, and compared with these, it shows a marked diminution below the numbers in 1863, 1868, and 1864, when the numbers were 313, 349, and 304, respectively.

4. The treasonable offences, which stood at 330 in 1867, and which had fallen to 37 in 1870, in 1872 had entirely disappeared.

Treasonable
offences

5. As to crime in counties specially proclaimed under the Peace Preservation Act, there has been a decrease of offences under the Act in seven of the counties, in one no change, and in Month alone has there been a slight increase of 9 offences—from 163 in 1870 to 172 in 1872. In Westmeath and Mayo, two of the three counties the entire of which were proclaimed in both years, there has been a very marked decrease—in Westmeath, from 236 in 1871 to 129 in 1872, and in Mayo, from 149 in 1871 to 89 in 1872. If we deduct the 126 offences in Belfast, proclaimed in 1872, we find that in the counties and parts of counties proclaimed in both years there has been a decrease of 210, or 29 per cent., on the number (717) of offences in 1871.

Proclaimed
counties

6. Taking serious crime of all kinds, the statistics of 1872 present more favourable results than in any year since the Criminal Statistics were first entrusted to me to Report on in 1863.

Crime in 1872, as
compared with
preceding years.

(a) In 1864 the number of indetitable offences not disposed of summarily were 10,945; in 1868 they had fallen to 9,099, in 1870 they had risen to 9,517, but for two years in succession they have fallen—in 1871 to 8,155, and in 1872 to 7,716.

7. In referring as above to the progressive improvement in crime in the same country for a series of years, a doubt sometimes arises whether the improvement is not relative only, and whether the present state of crime would bear comparison with other well-ordered communities.

Part I.
Criminal
Statistics.
—
Summary of
Report

Crime in Ulster
compared with
crime in Scotland.

(a.) To meet this question a comparison has been made between the crime of Ulster and Scotland similar to that in 1871, and between that of all Ireland and that of England and Wales similar to that in former reports.

(A.) The comparison between Ulster and Scotland affords a very complete test of the different effects of laws, institutions, and social arrangements. From the close proximity of Ulster to Scotland, and the early migration of the Ulster Scots to Argyle (the hills of the Gaels or Irish), and thence to the remote Highlands, transferring their name to Scotland, and the modern migration of Ulster Celtic labourers to the Scotch towns, and from the large part which the Lowland Scotch of Anglo-Saxon race took in the plantation of Ulster and in the subsequent development of trade and manufactures—being the ancestors of the majority of the Protestant population there—Ulster and Scotland correspond more closely in respect of race than any two portions of the United Kingdom. From the development of manufactures in Ulster that province more closely resembles Scotland than any portion of Ireland in the distribution of the population between agriculture and manufactures. Ulster, too, resembles Scotland in the more friendly relations between landlord and tenant. The same system of the State conducting all prosecutions prevails both in Ulster and Scotland.

(c.) The total of offences of all kinds in Ulster in 1878 was 53,868, whilst in a portion of the population of Scotland equal to that of Ulster it was in 1871 68,998, the number of offences in Ulster was thus 2,002, or 108 per cent. less than in Scotland.

(d.) In the classification adopted for the comparison into Police offences, offences against property, offences against morals, offences affecting decency, and offences against human life, the only class in which Ulster appeared less favourable than Scotland was in offences against human life, which was 36 as compared with 55 in Scotland. This large number in Ulster in 1872 was exceptionally high in consequence of the party riots in Belfast. In 1871 the Ulster statistics were more favourable than the Scotch in this class of offence, the numbers being 81 in Ulster and 95 in Scotland.

Crime in Ireland
compared with
crime in England
and Wales.

8. As regards the comparison of all Ireland with a proportional part of England and Wales—

(a.) The verdicts of Common Assizes afford the best statistics of murder. There were in Ireland in 1872 only 45 verdicts of murder, as compared with 54 in England and Wales in 1871. In analysing these figures into cases of infanticide and other murders it appears that in Ireland the infanticides were much fewer, only 18, as compared with 31 in England and Wales. In other murders, on the other hand, there was an excess in Ireland of 22, as against 23 in England and Wales.

(A.) In serious crimes of all kinds (offences disposed of by indictment) the total in Ireland was 7,716, and the corresponding figure in England and Wales 10,749, so that in the most serious of indictable offences the Irish crimes were 3,033 or 28·2 per cent. less.

(c.) As Justices have power of disposing summarily of offences that might be indictable, a table has been constructed to test whether the lesser amount of the total of serious offences could arise from a different mode of administering the law in the two countries; of these offences (stealing, aggravated offences on women and children, assaults on Peace Officers, and malicious destruction of property,) the total in Ireland was 16,771, as against 28,871 in England and Wales, so that in indictable offences disposed of summarily the Irish crimes were 4,609 or 19·7 per cent. less.

(d.) In offences disposed of summarily, other than those which might be indictable, the Irish figures—in contrast with the results already noticed as to the more serious offences—are in excess, the English figures being lower by 67,329 or 43·3 per cent., the number being in Ireland 192,698, and in England and Wales 125,369. The excess arises almost entirely in three classes of offences—drunkenness, offences against Ways, Acts, and common nuisances. In this comparison the much greater proportion of Police to the population in Ireland than in England and Wales is to be borne in mind, as well as the greater tendency of a central as compared with a local Police Force to enforce

statutes that are matters of discipline, and to detect and prosecute for offences determined summarily.

3. Notwithstanding, however, any such qualifying circumstance, the comparison in offences of drunkenness and of common assaults (that so often arise from drunkenness), shows a great excess in Ireland as compared with England and Wales, the number being 33,233 cases of drunkenness in Ireland, as against 33,391 in England and Wales, and common assaults being 39,244 against 18,387 in England and Wales, so that the statistics on this subject are of special importance.

(a). When an offence has been increasing for some years the public mind, dwelling on each recurrence of the increase, is slow, after the tide has turned, to credit a diminution. The offences of drunkenness increased from a minimum of 75,415 in 1867, to a maximum of 95,116 in 1870, concurrently common assaults rose from a minimum of 30,391 in 1867, to a maximum of 33,318 in 1869, and remained at the high figure of 33,340 in 1870. In the years 1871 and 1872 there was a progressive decrease in cases of drunkenness from 95,116 in 1870, to 83,236 in 1872, and in common assaults there was a decrease from 33,340 in 1870, to 39,244 in 1872.

16. The unfavourable features of the statistics of indictable offences in 1872 are the increase of 103 in riots and breach of the peace—from 106 in 1871, to 211 in 1872—and the increase of 31 in crimes against human life—from 236 in 1871, to 267 in 1872. It is, however, only necessary to refer to the party riots at Belfast to account for these increases. The cases of riots in Belfast in 1872 were 172, with none in 1871, so that the party riots in Belfast more than account for the whole of the increase in riots. Again, in Belfast and the adjoining counties of Antrim and Down the offences against human life increased from 12 in 1871, to 20 in 1872, showing an increase of 38, so that there was a decrease of 7 offences against human life in the rest of Ireland.

(a) The party displays and disturbances in Ulster have a very deep historic origin in the policy of ascendancy of race and religion, on which the plantation of Ulster in the seventeenth century was based. Every large interference with that policy has hitherto been attended with the revival of such displays and disturbances.

11. The comparison of crime in different counties and jurisdictions in Ireland, as compared with population, indicates the same marked features that have been particularly noticed in the past two years—the extent to which crime is concentrated in towns in Ireland. Thus, whilst the average of all Ireland of indictable offences not disposed of summarily is 14·3, the crime of the Dublin Metropolitan District reached 122·2 in the 10,000 of population, or eight times the average of Ireland, and it gives a more definite conception of the matter to notice that of the 7,716 indictable offences not disposed of summarily in Ireland, 4,127, or more than half, occurred in the Dublin Metropolitan Police District.

(a) That this is only part of a general law, of which Dublin is an extreme case, is shown by some other figures. The excess of crime in town districts, as compared with the adjoining county, is in the case of Dublin, 92·6 per cent; in Belfast, 80·7 per cent; in Cork, 72·4 per cent; in Waterford, 61·2 per cent; in Galway, 56·6 per cent; and in Limerick, 48·0 per cent.

(b) In offences disposed of summarily the same law holds. Thus, the excess of summary offences in the towns as compared with the adjoining counties show in Waterford City an excess of 75·8 per cent; in Dublin of 64·9; in Belfast of 63·7; in Galway of 61·4; in Cork of 61·4; and in Limerick of 2·3 per cent.

(c) So that the great problem indicated by the statistics of Irish crime in 1872 is how to deal with town crime, to guard against such dangerous developments as were exhibited on the occasion of the recent fire in Thomas-street, Dublin.

(d) With regard to the diminution of serious crime in different districts in 1872 as compared with 1871, it is satisfactory to notice that the greatest proportionate decrease has been in the Dublin Metropolitan Police District.

PART I.
CRIMINAL
STATISTICS.
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*Summary of
Report.*
—
Statistics of
drunkenness.

Irish crime in
1872, compared
with 1871.

Crime in different
districts compared

CHAPTER II.—MODES OF PROCEDURE FOR PUNISHING CRIME.

Irish, English, and Scotch modes of procedure for punishing crime contrasted.

1. In Ireland the modes of procedure for punishing crime are a combination of the English and Scotch systems, with peculiar Irish arrangements added.

(a.) In Ireland there are *Crowners' inquests* as in England; Scotland has no *Crowners*, the *Procurator-Fiscal*, or local *Crown Solicitor*, being charged with the duty of inquiry into sudden deaths. In Ireland there are *Sessional and Antise Crown Solicitors*, acting under the *Attorney-General*, just as in Scotland there are the *Procurators-Fiscal* of Scotch counties, acting under the *Lord Advocate*; in England there is no public prosecutor, except in *Mint* cases and a few important cases where the *Treasury Solicitor* prosecutes.

(b.) In Ireland the *Police* report to the central authorities as to all crime, and *Stipendiary Magistrates* as to very serious crime. In England and Wales and Scotland the *Police* report to local authorities as to crime, and there are no *Stipendiary Magistrates*, except in large cities. In Ireland and in England and Wales there are *Grand Juries*, whilst in Scotland there are no *Grand Juries* except in cases of treason.

The effects of these different arrangements appear in the statistics —

*Proportion dis-
charged for want
of prosecution.*

(c.) Thus the large proportion of those discharged for want of prosecution in Ireland, 7.5 per cent. of men and 13.3 per cent. of women, as compared with 5.2 per cent. of men and 10.2 per cent. of women in England and Wales, arises from the action of the *Attorney-General* in Ireland in stopping prosecutions.

(d.) In a similar way in Scotland in 1870, of the 14 per cent. of the men and women, taken together, who were discharged without being tried, 11 per cent. were discharged by the *Lord Advocate*.

(e.) In England the *Attorney-General* has (except in the *Mint* cases and the few cases prosecuted by the *Treasury Solicitor*) no opportunity of intervening, as the *Attorney-General* of Ireland and *Lord Advocate* in Scotland intervene, to stop prosecutions.

*Proportion dis-
charged for want
of evidence.*

(f.) The proportion of persons apprehended who were discharged for want of evidence in England and Wales, 21.1 per cent. of men and 27.7 per cent. of women, is larger than the proportion of 13.1 per cent. of men and 19.8 per cent. of women discharged for want of evidence in Ireland, the difference being, no doubt, caused by prosecutions conducted by private parties, as in England, failing offenders for want of evidence than when conducted by public prosecutors, as in Ireland.

*Crowners' inquests
in Ireland and
in England and
Wales compared.*

2. The statistics of *Crowners' inquests* show 2,895 in Ireland, being 58 per cent. fewer than 6,136 in a corresponding portion of England and Wales in the preceding year. The difference (3,241) is almost entirely made by the large excess in accidental deaths in England and Wales (1,635), and deaths from causes not specified in the returns; the accidental deaths arising from the greater proportionate use of railways and machinery, and greater crowding of traffic in the streets in large towns.

(a.) The most unfavourable feature in the returns as to Ireland is the number of verdicts of *manslaughter*, 50, as compared with 41 in a corresponding portion of England and Wales.

(b.) The result of inquests in the case of infants has been carefully analysed, according as the inquests were held on legitimate or illegitimate children, and it appears that all the infanticides and all the cases of verdicts of *manslaughter* were of illegitimate children.

*Disposal of persons
apprehended in
Ireland and
England and
Wales compared.*

3. The disposal of persons apprehended for serious crimes shows a great difference in the proportions of those bailed for trial, 48.7 per cent. of men and 17.6 of women in Ireland, as compared with 6.1 per cent. of men and 3.7 per cent. of women in England and Wales, with a corresponding difference in the opposite direction in the number committed for trial. This difference indicates very clearly the less serious character, in the opinion of the *Magistrates*, of the crimes for which parties are made amenable to

the Superior Courts in Ireland, as compared with England and Wales, corroborating the indications given in the Police statistics already referred to.

4. The proportion acquitted amongst the persons tried in Ireland in 1872 is 27.8, as compared with 22.4 per cent in England and Wales; but this is above the average of acquittals for Ireland since 1864, which was 23.7 per cent, and the minimum of 22.8 per cent. was reached in Ireland in 1870, nearly corresponding with the proportionate number in England and Wales in 1871.

5. The statistics of punishments for offences (other than indictable determined summarily) in Ireland, as compared with the corresponding punishments in England and Wales, show the more serious nature of the offences dealt with summarily in England and Wales as compared with Ireland. Of the persons convicted, 22 per cent were committed in England and Wales as against 2.7 per cent. in Ireland, and the excess is greater in the longer terms of imprisonment.

6. A comparison of the results of proceedings against men and boys, as compared with proceedings against women and girls, gives the following results:—

(a.) The cases against men, stopped by Grand Juries for want of evidence, were 2.2 per cent., whilst those against women were 6.6 per cent.

(b.) The cases of criminal insanity were nearly double amongst men, 0.8 per cent., as compared with 0.5 per cent. amongst women.

(c.) On the other hand, the women sentenced to penal servitude were 10.2 per cent., as compared with 4.6 per cent. of men.

(d.) In the punishments for offences determined summarily, 20.7 per cent. of the women were committed to prison, and only 7.5 per cent. of the men.

(e.) This greater severity of punishment of women, as compared with men, is to be ascribed in part, no doubt, to the greater proportion of habitual criminals amongst women than amongst men. Thus, of persons committed to goal, no less than 37.2 per cent. of the women had been committed ten times, whilst only 9.5 per cent. of the men were in that position.

PART I.
CRIMINAL
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Report.

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Ireland and in
England and
Wales.

Disposal of cases
against men and
boys, compared
with disposal of
cases against
women and girls.

CHAPTER III.—CRIMINALS AND OTHERS IN CONFINEMENT, AND KNOWN CRIMINALS AT LARGE.

1. Of the 12,167 persons in different places of confinement in Ireland at the end of 1872, 3,761, or 30.8 per cent., were in industrial schools, and 3,633, or 30.3 per cent., in lunatic asylums; so that considerably more than half the entire number, 7,434, were detained to prevent them falling into crime, rather than as a punishment.

2. Of the 26,594 ordinary criminals other than those remanded and discharged, who were committed at any time during the year 1872, 16,382, or about 61 per cent., had been previously committed with more or less frequency.

(a.) In the case of men, 26.4 per cent. of the re-commitments were of men who had been committed five times or upwards, and amongst the women, 34 per cent. of the re-commitments were of women who had been previously committed five times or upwards.

(b.) These results indicate very plainly that some further legislation is required in dealing with habitual criminals. Those committed above five times appear suited for the extension to adults of the criminal class of the reformatory system which has been so successfully applied to young persons.

3. The 10,262 ordinary criminals who were committed at any time during the year 1872, who do not belong to the habitual criminal class, when compared with the corresponding number for 1871 (11,637), afford, perhaps, the best comparison of the crime in the two years, as these numbers indicate the fresh crime in each year, as distinguished

Confinement for
prevention and for
punishment com-
bined.

Habitual
criminals.

Fresh crime in
1872 and 1871
compared.

from that of habitual criminals. The decrease of 1,363, or 11·7 per cent., is highly satisfactory.

(a) In the case of the men alone, the decrease was 9·6 per cent., but in the case of the women it was nearly double that proportion, or 18·5 per cent.

(b) The number of new criminals amongst women (3,282), in all Ireland, shows a reduction of 582 on the number in the preceding year. As the industrial schools have been in operation for three years, and there are 2,463 girls protected by them (double the number of boys), it is impossible not to ascribe some of the diminution in the number of new criminals amongst women to those charitable institutions.

Criminal lunatics.

4. In Ireland 91·8 per cent. of the criminal lunatics are dangerous lunatics committed by Justices. In England and Wales only 3·6 per cent. of criminal lunatics are insane committed by Justices, and there were amongst those returned no dangerous lunatics committed by Justices.

(a) Under the English Act of 1867 (30 Vic., c. 129), upon the expiration of sentence, criminal lunatics are treated as pauper lunatics, and 1,693 have so ceased to be treated as criminal lunatics in five years ended 1870-71.

(b) Making every allowance for the above differences, the number of criminal lunatics in Ireland is excessive, 1,381 being detained under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant, as compared with 155 in England and Wales, and 169 being so committed in Ireland in 1872, as compared with 53 under somewhat similar circumstances in England.

(c) The investigation suggested by the diversity of the statistics calls attention to some marked differences in the Irish and English laws applicable to the treatment and disposal of criminal lunatics.

Reformatory
Schools.

5. In 1872 there has been steady progress in the reformatory school system in Ireland, the number in schools at the close of the year showing an increase of 79. It appears, however, that there is still scope for further extension of the principle; only 22·8 per cent., or somewhat less than one-fourth of the offenders under 16 years of age who were sent to gaols were sent on to the reformatories.

(a) In applying the reformatory principle to juvenile offenders, Ireland is now much in advance of England and Wales; out of 9,093 children under 16 years of age committed to gaols in England and Wales only 1,422, or 15·6 per cent. were sent on to reformatories, whilst in Ireland the proportion, as above noticed, has reached 22·8 per cent.

State of education
of neglected
children.

6. The state of education of children committed to reformatories is returned, and as they must all be under 16, and 92 per cent. of them were over 10, they afford a better test than industrial schools (where the children are younger) or gaols (where the persons committed are of all ages) of the results of our existing system in securing the education of those who, if neglected, form the dangerous classes of the population.

(a) It appears that of the total number committed to reformatories within the year 1872, 56·1 per cent. of the boys, and 36·2 of the girls were wholly uneducated.

(b) In England and Wales, where the attention of School Boards is specially directed to the education of the neglected classes, the proportion of children committed to reformatories in 1871, who could neither read nor write, was only 51 per cent. In connexion with the greater want of education amongst the juvenile neglected children in Ireland thus indicated, the great development of industrial schools in Ireland must be recognised as one means of securing the education of the most helpless and neglected children.

7. The entire criminal population on one day in Ireland has been calculated at 30 in every 10,000 of the population against 38 in every 10,000 of the population of England and Wales.

(a) The result of the Irish system of public prosecutions and more numerous Police is, that of every 30 persons known as criminal, or treated as liable to fall into crime, in Ireland, 18 are in confinement and only 12 at large to prey on the public; while in England, of every 38 persons known as criminal, or treated as liable to fall into crime,

only 17 are in confinement and 22 are at large. We need not, therefore, be surprised at the figures already quoted, showing that the amount of serious crime in Ireland is 20 per cent less than in England and Wales, when it appears that about double the number of the classes known to be criminal, or treated as liable to fall into crime, are at large at any one time in an equal proportion of the population in England and Wales as in Ireland.

PART I.
GENERAL
STATISTICS.
Summary of
Report.

CHAPTER IV.—COST OF THE REPRESSION OF CRIME

Cost of the
repression of crime
in Ireland and in
England and
Wales compared.

1. In the cost of places of confinement in Ireland, dangerous persons committed by Justice are included, mixing the persons in confinement as criminals from 18 to 22 in the 16,000 of population, whilst the number in England and Wales is 17 in the 16,000, or 21 per cent. less. Under these circumstances it is natural that places of confinement should cost more in Ireland than in England and Wales. The total cost in 1872 in Ireland was £234,246, whilst in a portion of the population in England and Wales in 1871 equal to that of Ireland the cost was £364,025, or 21 per cent. less.

Criminal lunatics.

2. The largest part of the excess arose from the expenses on criminal lunatics, including dangerous persons committed by Justice, on whom the expenditure was £88,588, as compared with £9,269 in an equal portion of the population in England and Wales.

Reformatories and
Industrial Schools.

3. The next largest part of the excess is the expenditure on reformatory and industrial schools, £110,639, as compared with £86,378, proportionate amount in England and Wales. These are charitable and preventive items of expenditure, and so diminish the expenditure on actual criminals. In Ireland the cost of gaols and bridewells was less than the proportionate figure, being only £94,391, as against £141,775 in England and Wales. In convict prisons, again, indicating the most hopeless class of criminals, the cost in Ireland was only £40,228, against £74,675 in a proportionate part of the population of England and Wales.

Gaols and Bridewells.

4. In comparing the cost of the Police in Ireland and in England and Wales it is necessary to bear in mind the figures in the last paragraph of summary of chapter III., showing the small proportion of criminals at large, only 36 per cent. of those known to the Police, as compared with 67 per cent. in England and Wales. The Irish Police cost £222,705, as compared with £584,102 in an equal portion of the population of England and Wales.

Proportion of
Police to popula-
tion in Ireland and
in England and
Wales.

(a) Up to 31st of March, 1872, the cost of the Irish Police shows a diminution of £28,788; up to 30th September, 1872, the cost is not returned, but there was a large reduction in the number, amounting in all Ireland to 817 on 18,686, the number in 1871.

Cost of pro-
secutions.

5. In some counties the number of Police is below the average of England and Wales, 12 in every 16,000 of the population, but the average in Ireland is above that of England and Wales, 25 to every 10,000 of the population, and in some counties it is greatly in excess of the average. In Tipperary and Limerick (North Munster), and in Meath, Westmeath, and King's County (the ancient province of Meath), now included in Leinster, the number of Police varies from 34 to 48 in every 10,000 of the population.

6. The cost of prosecutions is less in England and Wales—owing to the absence there of the system of a public prosecutor, as explained in Chapter II.—than in Ireland, the Irish figure being £72,437, as compared with £54,195 in a portion of the population of England and Wales equal to that of Ireland; of the Irish figure, £54,838 was spent in prosecutions in Criminal Courts, and £7,599 at Coroners' inquests, of the English figure, the inquests amounted to £18,778, and the expenses of prosecutions to only £34,412.

PART II—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

1. In the Superior Courts of Common Law there was an increase in some of the leading items of business in 1872 as compared with 1871.

(a) The writs for the commencement of suits were 15,338 as compared with 16,549 in 1871, showing an increase of 2,689.

(b) The summonses and plaints filed showed an increase of 1,694.

(c) The amount recovered on judgments increased from £569,483 to £597,419, or by £14,977.

(d) In the number of affidavits filed there was an increase of 784 upon the number 11,968 in 1871.

(e) In ejectments on the title there was an increase from 278 in 1871, to 293 in 1872, or of 14, following an increase of 16 in the preceding year.

(f) In the Registry of Judgments Office there was a slight decrease in the business, indicated by the falling-off of the gross amount of stamp duty of £183.

2. In what may be called contentious business of the Court there are indications of a decrease.

(a) Thus in the proceedings before the full Courts there is a decrease of 53 on the number (1,184) in the preceding year, which had shown an increase of 163 above the number in 1870.

(b) In the proceedings before a single Judge there was a decrease from 2,516 in 1871, to 2,282 in 1872, or of 234, following an increase of 112 in the preceding year.

(c) In the number of "Case" judgments there was a decrease from 4,416 in 1871, to 3,623 in 1872, or of 587.

(d) The amount recovered in verdicts at Nisi Prius was £36,371 in 1872 as compared with £40,494 in 1871.

3. The appeals heard on Circuit show a slight increase, 498 cases in 1872 as compared with 478 in 1871. In 261 cases the appeals were affirmed, and in 121 the decisions below were varied or reversed, and 176 cases were settled or struck out.

4. In the jurisdiction for remitting cases to the inferior Courts there were 246 applications and 191 granted, as compared with 193 applications and 143 granted in 1871.

5. In the jurisdiction as to election petitions there were only 2 petitions presented, in the case of Kerry and Galway, and the latter case only was heard. The petitioner's costs as lodged amounted to £8,653, and when £1,854 had been taxed off, the amount allowed was £6,799.

6. In Chancery the statistics of 1872 show a substantial increase in Court business, from 1,448 proceedings in Court in 1871 to 1,776 in 1872, showing an increase of 22 per cent., as contrasted with a decrease in 1871 of 10 per cent.

(a) The proceedings in the Chambers of the Lord Chancellor, of the Master of the Rolls, and of the Vice-Chancellor, show an increase in 1872, as measured by the chief proceedings, viz.—summonses, 3 per cent.; fees collected, 16 per cent.; and orders of the class drawn up in Chambers, 10 per cent.

(b) These increases all follow upon increases in the corresponding classes of business in 1871, indicating considerable progress in Chamber business in Chancery.

(c) In the Registrar's Office in Chancery there was an increase of business of 17 per cent. in 1872 as compared with 1871.

7. The operation of the New Lunacy Act of 1871 is shown in the increased number of lunatics under the jurisdiction of the Court at the end of 1872—23 more than at the end of 1871; the entire number, however, whose property is under legal protection, 177, is still very small.

Protection of
lunatics.

8. The number of miners under the protection of the Court increased from 922 at the end of 1871, to 1,032 at the end of 1872. As there were only 366 miner matters, it would appear that the latter number of families of miners are all that are protected by the Court.

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Summary of
Reports.

Protection of
miners.
Landed Estate
Court.

9. In connection with the fears which were expressed as to the effect of the Land Act, 1870, in discouraging sales in the Landed Estates Court, it is important to observe that the amount of property sold has increased for two years in succession since the passing of the Land Act.

(a.) The purchase-money was £767,818 in 1870, £1,006,324 in 1871, and £1,651,680 in 1872. A large part of the increase was, no doubt, caused by one estate—that of the Marquess of Waterford.

(b.) As to the depreciation of price consequent on the Land Act, 1870, the average price for five years ended 1847 was 17½ years' purchase, in 1863 (a very fine year) it rose to 19½, in 1869 (the year in which the Land Act was expected) it fell to 17½ years, and in 1870 (the year in which the Land Act was passed) it fell to 16½ years; in 1871 (the first year the Act was in full operation) the price rose to 18½ years' purchase, and in 1872 to 19 years' purchase. This progressive increase of price for five years to a higher number of years' purchase than before the Act, indicates that the fears of the Land Act depreciating the value of landed property have not been borne out.

10. The statistics of the Probate Court show a considerable increase in probates and letters of administration in the District Registries—from 1,863 in 1871 to 2,001 in 1872, or an increase of 116, while the increase in the Principal Registry was 96—from 1,773 in 1871 to 1,869 in 1872.

Probate Court.

11. There was a decrease of 125, or 30 per cent., in the proceedings of the High Court of Admiralty in 1872, as compared with 1871.

High Court of
Admiralty.

12. In the House of Lords, the judgments delivered in Irish appeals were 2 confirming decrees of the Irish Chancery Appeal Court, and 2 confirming judgments of the Court of Exchequer Chamber. There were 4 appeals effective for hearing at end of the year 1872, a like number having been in that position at the end of 1871.

House of Lords,
appeals.

13. In the Court for Land Cases Reserved, 3 cases were disposed of; in 2 the judgment of the Court below was affirmed, and in 1 it was varied or reversed. There were 3 cases undisposed of at the end of 1872.

Court for Land
Cases Reserved.

14. The cases under the Land Act, including estimates for some deficient returns from Clerks of the Peace, increased from 526 in 1871 to 633 in 1872, showing an increase of 97 cases.

Proceedings at
Land Sessions.

(a.) The counties which show the greatest increase are—Fermanagh 19, Armagh 18, and Tyrone 18. The greatest decrease returned are—Antrim 10, Kildare 9, and Cuslow 8.

(b.) If the number of cases (633) be compared with the 526,000 agricultural holdings at yearly tenancies, it gives about the same proportion as last year—1 in every 1,000 holdings on an average.

(c.) In Leinster the cases were 57 below this average, in Connaught, 47 below it; in Munster, 37 above the average, and in Ulster, 140 above the average. The 4 counties most above average in 1872 were—Fermanagh, 44; Tyrone, 41; Armagh, 39; and Antrim, 24. The 7 counties where there was the least resort to the Land Courts were—Cuslow, Kilkenny, King's County, Longford, Louth, Monaghan, and Westmeath.

(d.) The sum of money involved in 34 per cent. of the cases in which there were decrees is indicated by the total amount adjudged, which was £19,367; this, deducting the amount allowed for set-off, objection, or default of tenant, £4,653, left the net amount awarded £14,714.

(e.) Of the gross amount decreed, £10,483 was awarded in Ulster, £6,075 in Munster; £1,415 in Leinster; and £1,045 in Connaught.

PART II.

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STATISTICS.Summary of
Report

(f.) The average amount decreed in all Ireland was £95 in each case. In Munster it reached £129; in Leinster, £109; in Ulster it was £93; and in Connaught, £40. These figures show an increase on the figures of 1871, the average of Ireland having risen from £63 to £95, and in Munster from £54 to £129.

(g.) The whole statistics, however, indicate that the litigation affects not only a small number, but a very small size, of farms.

(h.) Of the gross amount decreed in counties where the classification was returned (£16,544), £5,101, or 31 per cent, was for Ulster Tenant-right; £4,431, or 26 per cent, for loss on quitting holding and improvements together; £2,859, or 17 per cent, for improvements alone, and £2,141, or 13 per cent, for loss on quitting holding alone.

(i.) The large extent to which the peculiar characteristics of the Act—recognition of Ulster Tenant-right and compensation for disturbance—came out in the proceedings, arises from the questions under the Ulster system requiring to be made out by judicial decision, and from questions of compensation for disturbance being necessarily left to the discretion of the Judge.

(j.) Claims for compensation for improvements alone more readily admit of settlement out of Court.

Civil Bills. 15. As to proceedings in the Civil Bill Courts, in the gross amount decreed there has been a decrease from £970,819 in 1871 to £263,314 in 1879.

Spirit Licences. 16. The number of applications for spirit licences shows a remarkable decrease in 1879, only 2,635, as compared with 3,157 in 1871, or 17 per cent. On the number of original applications granted, the decrease reached 39 per cent.

Civil business at Petty Sessions. 17. The proportion of civil business in the Civil Bill Courts and at Petty Sessions is shown by the following figures.—The processes served (other than civil bill ejectments or replevins) for the Chairmen of Counties and Recorders' Courts were 243,386, whilst the summonses taken out in civil cases (other than those against cottier tenants) at Petty Sessions were 38,223, so that the civil business at Petty Sessions is above a third of the civil business in the Courts of the Chairmen and Recorders.

As the services of my assistant, Samuel Prenter, Esq., terminate with this volume, I have to represent to His Excellency the very efficient service he has rendered for the volumes for 1870, 1871, and 1872, and the statistical talent he has shown, especially in carrying out the grouping together of the cognate branches of criminal statistics, in accordance with the suggestions of an eminent English statistician.

W. NELSON HANCOCK.

POLICE—IRELAND.

Police Tables, showing Establishments and Costs, Number of Criminal Classes known to the Police, Number of Crimes Committed and Persons Apprehended, Number of Persons proceeded against under Peace Preservation Act, Part II., Number of Persons proceeded against Summarily, and Character of Persons proceeded against in each Police District; compiled from Returns furnished at the request of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Dublin Metropolitan Police.

ALSO,

Returns from Coroners as to Inquests, furnished at the request of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

1872.

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Page 1 — OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

ENTRY	EXPENSES				GAIN & REDUCTIONS								
	Transfer station	Other Specialty Efforts	Other, Etc.	Total	Relief and Rep.	Adjustment and Liquidation Expense	Building and Acquisition Etc.	Equipment General Expense	Revolving Funds, Etc.	Other Changes	Other Woodburn Changes	54141.0947	Previous entry Total Change Entry
Other	3	2	10	31	8 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	5 40 12 0	0 0 0	35 30 0	0 0 0	7 00 12 0	1 30 0

TABLE II.—Continued.—DETAILED METEOROLOGICAL DATA

[illegible]

pp. 5). *Idem* 1980: 110–111 (Chlorophylla in *Chlorophylla*).

10. E. E. 1927, 1928—*Chondria* to *Chondria* cost.

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Page III—Income Policy Change.

ENTRY ID	System of Counts	Tests as Approved						Tests as Recommended						
		Resistor	Impedance	Ohm's	Power Factor and Capacitance	Power Factor	Power	Inductance and P.F.	Capacitance and Inductance	Field and Light	Radio, Wave and Frequency	Impedance and P.F. values	Power Factor	Impedance and P.F. values
Tablet Counts	4	2	4	11	21	3	12	10 11 12	11 12 13	14 15	16 17 18	19 20 21	22 23 24	25 26 27

TABLE IV.—A STATEMENT of the Cost of the Bureau Heretofore by the Treasury, including all items of Expenditure which have a direct bearing and reference to the Government proper for Police purposes, from 1846 December, 1871, to 1882 December, 1882.

[illegible]

TABLE 2.—CRIMINAL CLASSES.—LISTS of the NUMBER of known Burglars, Offenders, and Sexually Immoral Persons at Large, within the Jurisdiction of each Peace Division in Ireland, in the Month of April, 1875, and of the NUMBER TEXT FREQUENT.—continued

TOWN, DISTRICT, OR CITY, AND RURAL PARISH	NUMBER OF KNOWN BURGLARS, OFFENDERS, AND SEXUALLY IMMORAL PERSONS AT LARGE																NUMBER OF PERSONS OF SEXUALLY IMMORAL PERSONS AT LARGE						
	Known Burglars and Sexually Immoral Persons				Number of Offenders				Sexually Immoral Persons				Total				Persons of Immoral Character		Persons of Immoral Character		Total		
	Under 15 years	15 years and above	Under 15 years	15 years and above	Under 15 years	15 years and above	Under 15 years	15 years and above	Under 15 years	15 years and above	Under 15 years	15 years and above	Under 15 years	15 years and above	Persons of Immoral Character	Persons of Immoral Character							
GLoucester																							
City of Gloucester	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
St. Andrew's	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	20	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
GLoucester																							
City of Gloucester	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
St. Andrew's	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	20	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
GLoucester																							
City of Gloucester	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
St. Andrew's	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	20	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
GLoucester																							
City of Gloucester	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
St. Andrew's	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	20	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
GLoucester																							
City of Gloucester	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
St. Andrew's	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	20	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
GLoucester																							
City of Gloucester	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
St. Andrew's	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	20	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
GLoucester																							
City of Gloucester	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
St. Andrew's	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	20	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
GLoucester																							
City of Gloucester	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
St. Andrew's	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	20	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
GLoucester																							
City of Gloucester	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
St. Andrew's	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	20	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
GLoucester																							
City of Gloucester	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
St. Andrew's	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	20	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
GLoucester																							
City of Gloucester	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
St. Andrew's	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	20	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
GLoucester																							
City of Gloucester	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
St. Andrew's	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	20	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
GLoucester																							
City of Gloucester	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
St. Andrew's	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	20	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
GLoucester																							
City of Gloucester	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
St. Andrew's	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	20	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
GLoucester																							
City of Gloucester	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
St. Andrew's	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	20	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
GLoucester																							
City of Gloucester	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
St. Andrew's	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	20	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
GLoucester																							
City of Gloucester	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
St. Andrew's	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	20	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
GLoucester																							
City of Gloucester	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
St. Andrew's	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	20	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
GLoucester																							
City of Gloucester	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
St. Andrew's	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	20	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
GLoucester																							
City of Gloucester	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
St. Andrew's	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	20	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
GLoucester																							
City of Gloucester	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
St. Andrew's	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	20	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
GLoucester																							
City of Gloucester	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	11													

POLICE TABLE 4.—RETURNS OF IMMUTABLE OFFENSES (not Disposed of Separately). NUMBER OF CRIMES COMPLETED IN EACH POLICE DISTRICT (in Part as known to the Police), the NUMBER OF FINANCIAL APPROPRIATIONS, and the DISPOSITION OF THE CRIMES AGAINST THEM, IN THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1977.

[illegible]

* D. Nordlund—Committee on Confidentiality.

† B. J. and David—Profile 16, Subversion

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TABLE TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF SUBSTANTIAL OFFENCES (not Dependent on Summary); NUMBER OF CHARGE CERTIFICATES IN EACH THREE MONTHS (so far as known to the Police), the NUMBER OF PROSECUTIONS, and the DISPOSAL of the CHARGES against them, in the Year ended 31st December, 1972.—continued

PROSECUTORY COUNTY OF DUBLIN DISTRICT	NUMBER OF CHARGE CERTIFICATES					NUMBER OF PROSECUTIONS					DISPOSAL OF THE CHARGES													
	Jan. 1972	Feb. 1972	Mar. 1972	Apr. 1972	Total 1972	Jan. 1972	Feb. 1972	Mar. 1972	Apr. 1972	Total 1972	Disposals					Not dealt with		Guilty of other offence		Guilty of this offence				
											SL	W	SL	W	SL	W	SL	W	SL	W	SL	W		
PROSECUTORY COUNTY OF DUBLIN DISTRICT											SL	W	SL	W	SL	W	SL	W	SL	W	SL	W	SL	W
Aggravated Assault	4	0	1	0	5	9	4	2	3	16	31	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indecent Exposure	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Offences	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Offences	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Offences	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	0	1	0	5	19	4	2	3	16	31	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROSECUTORY COUNTY OF DUBLIN DISTRICT											SL	W	SL	W	SL	W	SL	W	SL	W	SL	W	SL	W
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	33	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indecent Exposure	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Offences	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Offences	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Offences	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	19	123	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROSECUTORY COUNTY OF DUBLIN DISTRICT											SL	W	SL	W	SL	W	SL	W	SL	W	SL	W	SL	W
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	33	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indecent Exposure	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Offences	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Offences	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Offences	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	19	123	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROSECUTORY COUNTY OF DUBLIN DISTRICT											SL	W	SL	W	SL	W	SL	W	SL	W	SL	W	SL	W
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	33	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indecent Exposure	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Offences	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Offences	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Offences	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	19	123	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROSECUTORY COUNTY OF DUBLIN DISTRICT											SL	W	SL	W	SL	W	SL	W	SL	W	SL	W	SL	W
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	33	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indecent Exposure	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Offences	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Offences	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Offences	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	19	123	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROSECUTORY COUNTY OF DUBLIN DISTRICT											SL	W	SL	W	SL	W	SL	W	SL	W	SL	W	SL	W
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	33	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indecent Exposure	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Offences	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Offences	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Offences	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	19	123	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 1--RETURN OF INDICTABLE OFFENSES (and Disposal of Summary) Total of the Counts of each Class Occurring (as far as known to the Table), by Number of Persons Accused, and the Disposition which they were disposed of, in the Year ended last December, 1979.

[illegible]

* Data of single larvae, where the coefficient has to be an approximation (data points are not fitted) by the fit of an individual reference or mean reference are presented in the Bayesian Network.

FOUR TABLE 8.—RETURNS OF INDEBTABLES OVERSEAS (see Diagram of Summary). NAMES OF THE COUNTRIES

NATURE OF CHARGE.	TOTAL OF INCHES.	Lenses.												Mirrors.									
		TOTAL.	Reflector.	Orthoscopic.	Ortho- scopic with lens.	Ortho- scopic with lens.	Ortho- scopic with lens.	Ortho- scopic with lens.	Ortho- scopic with lens.	Ortho- scopic with lens.	Ortho- scopic with lens.	Ortho- scopic with lens.	Ortho- scopic with lens.	TOTAL.	Clear.	Ortho- scopic.	Ortho- scopic.	Ortho- scopic.	Ortho- scopic.	Ortho- scopic.	Ortho- scopic.		
No. 1—Efficiency against the Sun.																							
Wander of lights upon sun past and under.	22	2																					
Wander of lights upon sun past and under.	22	2																					
Wander of lights upon sun past and under.	22	2																					
Wander of lights upon sun past and under.	22	2																					
Wander of lights upon sun past and under.	22	2																					
Wander of lights upon sun past and under.	22	2																					
Wander of lights upon sun past and under.	22	2																					
Wander of lights upon sun past and under.	22	2																					
Wander of lights upon sun past and under.	22	2																					
Wander of lights upon sun past and under.	22	2																					
Wander of lights upon sun past and under.	22	2																					
Wander of lights upon sun past and under.	22	2																					
Wander of lights upon sun past and under.	22	2																					
Wander of lights upon sun past and under.	22	2																					
Wander of lights upon sun past and under.	22	2																					
Wander of lights upon sun past and under.	22	2																					
Wander of lights upon sun past and under.	22	2																					
Wander of lights upon sun past and under.	22	2																					
Wander of lights upon sun past and under.	22	2																					
Wander of lights upon sun past and under.	22	2																					
Wander of lights upon sun past and under.	22	2																					
Wander of lights upon sun past and under.	22	2																					
Wander of lights upon sun past and under.	22	2																					
Wander of lights upon sun past and under.	22	2																					
Wander of lights upon sun past and under.	22	2																					
Wander of lights upon sun past and under.	22	2																					
Wander of lights upon sun past and under.	22	2																					
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Wander of lights upon sun past and under.	22	2																					
Wander of lights upon sun past and under.	22	2																					

* The statistics of *Elk County* are no longer distinct from *McKean County*, as a portion of the county has been added to the new district, and the whole treated as a district of its own.

POLICE TABLE 7.—PROSECUTIONS IN DISTRICTS SPECIALLY PROVIDED UNDER PART II OF THE TRANS-PACIFIC ACT, SPRING YEAR 1893.

[illegible]

A bottle of *Chastity* is filled, it is safely and gently produced, within the first part of the 2nd Period. The only Chastity safely apprehended in Tyne. The Chastity produced as *Justice*, *Design*, *Drive*, *Penalizing*, and *Arbitrary*. © 1994 Chastity of Chastity. Tyne is an produced object. *Chastity*—For Aug. 1994, 304.

EXHIBIT TABLE 8 - ARRESTS OF PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST FOR OFFENSES DETERMINED SUMMARILY. Summary of the Proceedings, in each Police District, against the persons whose cases were determined summarily by the Justices, on the Year-ended 31st December, 1972.

[illegible]⁴ J. Kroll 2007 —Chances for the Christian rule.A. R. B. and M. J. C. - *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*

A. M. Hamed, Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Science, Assiut University, Assiut, Egypt

1. *Refugees* includes the number of the city of Williams, and most of the county of Adams.

TABLE 2.—RETURN OF PERSONS PROCESSED AGAINST FOR OFFENSES DETERMINED SUMMARILY. *Source: Office of the Prosecutors, in each Texas District, reported the Persons whose Cases were DETERMINED SUMMARILY by the Juries, in the Year ended last December, 1929.—continued.*

[illegible]

NOTE: TABLE 2.—DETENTION OF PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST FOR OFFENSES DETERMINED SUMMARILY. Total Number of Trials.

[illegible]

POLICE TABLE 18—OFFENCES DETERMINED SUMMARILY. Total of Persons who were charged against Scotland.

OFFSHORE BUSINESS BY COUNTRY.	Revenue in U.S. dollars in millions in 1987												Percent Distribution (1987)											
	Taxes				Deductions				Credits				Allow. for Mortg.		Gas Income and Other Inc.		Other Incent. and Other Inc.		Total Incent. and Other Inc.		Total Incent. and Other Inc.		Total Incent. and Other Inc.	
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
Alaska, Approved oil, gas, minerals and offshore resources in Outer Continental Shelf, Offshore Energy Act	2,061	79	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48
Continental Shelf, Offshore Energy Act	2,061	79	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48
Continental Shelf, Offshore Energy Act	2,061	79	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48
Continental Shelf, Offshore Energy Act	2,061	79	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48
Continental Shelf, Offshore Energy Act	2,061	79	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48
Continental Shelf, Offshore Energy Act	2,061	79	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48
Continental Shelf, Offshore Energy Act	2,061	79	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48
Continental Shelf, Offshore Energy Act	2,061	79	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48
Continental Shelf, Offshore Energy Act	2,061	79	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48
Continental Shelf, Offshore Energy Act	2,061	79	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48
Continental Shelf, Offshore Energy Act	2,061	79	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48
Continental Shelf, Offshore Energy Act	2,061	79	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48
Continental Shelf, Offshore Energy Act	2,061	79	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48
Continental Shelf, Offshore Energy Act	2,061	79	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48
Continental Shelf, Offshore Energy Act	2,061	79	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48
Continental Shelf, Offshore Energy Act	2,061	79	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48
Continental Shelf, Offshore Energy Act	2,061	79	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48	17	10	208	48

POLICE TABLE H.—RETURN OF CLASS OF PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST IN EACH POLICE DISTRICT, IN CONNECTION WITH THE TARIFF CASES
 31st December, 1972.

MICHIGAN COUNTY CITY OF DETROIT POLICE BUREAU	CLASS BY PERSONS THENCEMENT OF DEPARTMENT														CLASS BY PERSONS THENCEMENT OF DEPARTMENT													
	Males		Females		Persons under 18 years of age		Persons 18 years and over		Persons 18 years and over		Persons 18 years and over		Persons 18 years and over		Persons 18 years and over		Persons 18 years and over		Persons 18 years and over		Persons 18 years and over							
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40					
RECEIVED																												
General	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Police	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Emergency	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Police	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Police	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Police	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Police	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Police	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Police	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Police	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Police	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Police	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Police	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Police	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Police	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Police	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Police	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Police	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Police	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Police	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Police	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Police	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Police	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Police	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Police	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Police	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Police	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Police	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Police	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Police	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Police	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Police	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Police	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Police	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Police	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Police	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Police	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23					
Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18										

F. 30. *Wang et al.—Etiology of Acute Myeloid*

1. H. H. and Kent—*Crucifera* is *Basifera*

J. F. Boyd—Morone Chirocenter to Walnut Ridge, KENTUCKY 1938.

FOOT TABLE 6.—RETURN OF CASES OF PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST in each Police Division, on Detainers, and Remand, in the Year ended the December, 1872—continued

[illegible]

POLICE TABLE 11.—RETURN OF CLASS OF PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST in each Police District, in London, and STRANGE, in the Five Subdivisions of London, 1873.—continued

PROVINCE, COUNTY, TOWNSHIP OR CITY OR BY TOWN AND POLICE DISTRICT	CLASS OF PERSONS FURNISHING GRANTS OR ENDOWMENTS												CLASS OF PERSONS FURNISHING ANNUAL INDEMNITY											
	Grants		Towns		County		Towns		County		Towns		County		Towns		County		Towns		County			
PROVINCE—continued	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W		
County of York	10	4	4	1	3	24	7	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town of York	24	5	7	1	0	0	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
County of York	10	4	4	1	3	24	7	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town of York	24	5	7	1	0	0	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
County of York	10	4	4	1	3	24	7	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town of York	24	5	7	1	0	0	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
County of York	10	4	4	1	3	24	7	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town of York	24	5	7	1	0	0	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
County of York	10	4	4	1	3	24	7	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town of York	24	5	7	1	0	0	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
County of York	10	4	4	1	3	24	7	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town of York	24	5	7	1	0	0	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
County of York	10	4	4	1	3	24	7	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town of York	24	5	7	1	0	0	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
County of York	10	4	4	1	3	24	7	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town of York	24	5	7	1	0	0	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
County of York	10	4	4	1	3	24	7	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town of York	24	5	7	1	0	0	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
County of York	10	4	4	1	3	24	7	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town of York	24	5	7	1	0	0	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
County of York	10	4	4	1	3	24	7	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town of York	24	5	7	1	0	0	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
County of York	10	4	4	1	3	24	7	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town of York	24	5	7	1	0	0	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
County of York	10	4	4	1	3	24	7	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town of York	24	5	7	1	0	0	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
County of York	10	4	4	1	3	24	7	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town of York	24	5	7	1	0	0	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
County of York	10	4	4	1	3	24	7	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town of York	24	5	7	1	0	0	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
County of York	10	4	4	1	3	24	7	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town of York	24	5	7	1	0	0	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
County of York	10	4	4	1	3	24	7	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town of York	24	5	7	1	0	0	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
County of York	10	4	4	1	3	24	7	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town of York	24	5	7	1	0	0	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
County of York	10	4	4	1	3	24	7	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town of York	24	5	7	1	0	0	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
County of York	10	4	4	1	3	24	7	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town of York	24	5	7	1	0	0	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
County of York	10	4	4	1	3	24	7	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town of York	24	5	7	1	0	0	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
County of York	10	4	4	1	3	24	7	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town of York	24	5	7	1	0	0	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
County of York	10	4	4	1	3	24	7	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town of York	24	5	7	1	0	0	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
County of York	10	4	4	1	3	24	7	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town of York	24	5	7	1	0	0	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
County of York	10	4	4	1	3	24	7	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town of York	24	5	7	1	0	0	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
County of York	10	4	4	1	3	24	7	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town of York	24	5	7	1	0	0	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
County of York	10	4	4	1	3	24	7	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town of York	24	5	7	1	0	0	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
County of York	10	4	4	1	3	24	7	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town of York	24	5	7	1	0	0	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
County of York	10	4	4	1	3	24	7	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town of York	24	5	7	1	0	0	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
County of York	10	4	4	1	3	24	7	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town of York	24	5	7	1	0	0	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
County of York	10	4	4	1	3	24	7	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town of York	24	5	7	1	0	0	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
County of York	10	4	4	1	3	24	7	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town of York	24	5	7	1	0	0	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
County of York	10	4	4	1	3	24	7	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town of York	24	5	7	1	0	0	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
County of York	10	4	4	1	3	24	7	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town of York	24	5	7	1	0	0	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
County of York	10	4	4	1	3	24	7	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town of York	24	5	7	1	0	0	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
County of York	10	4	4	1	3	24	7	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town of York	24	5	7	1	0	0	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
County of York	10	4	4	1	3	24	7	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town of York	24	5	7	1	0	0	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
County of York	10	4	4	1	3	24	7	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Town of York	24	5	7	1	0	0	10	10																

FOURTH TABLE 11.—RETURN OF CLASSES OF PERSONS PROSECUTED AGAINST IN EACH POLICE DIVISION, BY DEPARTMENT, AND SEMI-ANNUALLY, IN THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1879.—*continued*

POLICE, ARMY, NAVY, OR OTHER SERVICE	CLASS IN FOREIGN PATRONS ADDRESS BY TELEGRAPH																CLASS IN FOREIGN PATRONS ADDRESS BY TELEGRAPH															
	Foreign Patrons								Foreign Patrons								Foreign Patrons								Foreign Patrons							
	Patrons	Patrons	Patrons	Patrons	Patrons	Patrons	Patrons	Patrons	Patrons	Patrons	Patrons	Patrons	Patrons	Patrons	Patrons	Patrons	Patrons	Patrons	Patrons	Patrons	Patrons	Patrons	Patrons	Patrons	Patrons	Patrons	Patrons	Patrons	Patrons			
ARMY, NAVY, OR OTHER SERVICE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
ARMY, NAVY, OR OTHER SERVICE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
ARMY, NAVY, OR OTHER SERVICE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
ARMY, NAVY, OR OTHER SERVICE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
ARMY, NAVY, OR OTHER SERVICE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
ARMY, NAVY, OR OTHER SERVICE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
ARMY, NAVY, OR OTHER SERVICE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
ARMY, NAVY, OR OTHER SERVICE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
ARMY, NAVY, OR OTHER SERVICE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
ARMY, NAVY, OR OTHER SERVICE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
ARMY, NAVY, OR OTHER SERVICE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
ARMY, NAVY, OR OTHER SERVICE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
ARMY, NAVY, OR OTHER SERVICE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
ARMY, NAVY, OR OTHER SERVICE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
ARMY, NAVY, OR OTHER SERVICE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21											

INQUESTS and RETURNS BY COOKBOOKS OF THE NUMBER OF INQUESTS held in each County's District in the Year 1932, including the NAMES of the PRISONERS OF WAR, and the NAMES of COOKS, including Subalterns, PONS, ABORIGINALS, and Europeans.

[illegible]

^a Lindheimer and Armstrong in the case of 1 liter and 1 g/l.

3. *Desmodium* sp. with *Sipanea* s.l.

a LogP binary and formulated in the ratio of 4:1 by mass of 1:1 g/g.

REQUESTS—A RETURN BY COMMANDER OF THE NUMBER OF REQUESTS MADE FOR THE GOVERNOR'S HOTEL IN THE YEAR 1892, SHOWING THE CAUSE OF THE DEFECT OF ANY FURNITURE, AND THE AMOUNT OF COSTS, INCLUDING SALARIES, FEES, ALLOWANCES, AND REPAIRS—continued

[illegible]

a. Explanatory not dependent on the rest of 1. put. b. Explanatory not dependent on the rest of 1. put. c. Explanatory not dependent on the rest of 1. put. d. Explanatory not dependent on the rest of 1. put.

INQUESTS:—SUMMARY OF RETURNS BY CORONERS showing Classification of Ages, Sexes, and in case of Infants, Legitimacy for each Class of Verdict.

[illegible]

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS—IRELAND.

NUMBER of PRISONERS for Trial at Assizes, the Dublin Commission Court, and Quarter Sessions in the Year 1872, the Offences with which they were charged, and the Result of the Proceedings, showing the Acquitted and Discharged, and the Sentences of those Convicted; returned by the Clerks of the Crown and Peace, pursuant to 7 Geo. IV., c. 74, s. 67, and compared with the Records of the Gaols.

ALSO,

ACCOUNT showing Costs of Criminal Proceedings for Year ending 31st of March, 1872, viz.—The Sums paid by Her Majesty's Treasury for Criminal Prosecutions at Assizes, the Dublin Commission Court, and Quarter Sessions, and for Proceedings at Petty Sessions, Inquests, and Police Courts (under Criminal Justice Act or other Statute or Authority), with Number of Prosecutions and Amount of Costs under each Head.

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COUNTY, &c., the NUMBER of PERSONS who TRIED in the Year 1855, and the RESULT of the PROCEEDINGS

CONFESSED																				Expenditure to Subscribers or Individual Agents, Estimated in the Property		Associates	Amount of Contributions, due to Subscribers		Pen Payers	COUNTY, COUNTY OF CITY OR OF TOWN, in
17 Years and upwards		17 Years and upwards		17 Years and upwards		17 Years and upwards		17 Years and upwards		17 Years and upwards		17 Years and upwards		17 Years and upwards		17 Years and upwards										
17 Years and upwards	17 Years and upwards	17 Years and upwards	17 Years and upwards	17 Years and upwards	17 Years and upwards	17 Years and upwards	17 Years and upwards	17 Years and upwards	17 Years and upwards	17 Years and upwards	17 Years and upwards	17 Years and upwards	17 Years and upwards	17 Years and upwards	17 Years and upwards	17 Years and upwards	17 Years and upwards	17 Years and upwards	17 Years and upwards							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17							
17																										

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AT ARRESTS, COMMISCON, AND QUARTER SESSIONS—TABLE 2—Shows for EACH OFFENSE

[illegible]

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AT ASSIZES, COMMISSION, AND QUARTER SESSIONS—TABLE 1—Showing FOR EACH COUNTY, &c., the SUMMER of the YEAR.

[illegible]* *significance at trend definition*

FIGURES for TOTAL in the Year 1979, and the NUMBER CONVICTED as CHARGED for each OFFENSE, the MEN and BOYS being distinguished from each other.

[illegible]

* Indicated differences

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CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AT ARREST, CONVICTION, AND QUARTER SESSIONS.—TABLE 1.—continued.—Showing FOR EACH COUNTY, &c., the NUMBER OF PERSONS

[illegible]

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS—TABLE 4.—COSTS.—ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st of March, 1872, of the SUMS PAID by HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY for CROWN PROCEEDINGS, and AMOUNT of COSTS under each HEAD, from EXTORTION, &c.

[illegible]

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AT ASSIZES, COMMISSION, AND QUARTER SESSIONS—TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED

[illegible]

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AT ASSIZES, COMMISSIONS, AND QUARTER SESSIONS—TABLE 1—continued.—COMPARATIVE NUMBER OF PERSONS

[illegible]

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AT ASSIZES, COMMISSION, AND QUARTER SESSIONS.—TABLE 4.—Showing, for each COUNTY, &c., &c.

[illegible]

NUMBER OF PERSONS FOR TRIAL, and the NUMBER CONVICTED and NOT CONVICTED in each of the last Ten Years (1872-1880).

1847			1848			1849			1850			1851			1852			1853			1854			1855			1856			1857			1858			1859			1860			1861			1862			1863			1864			1865			1866			1867			1868			1869			1870			1871			1872			1873			1874			1875			1876			1877			1878			1879			1880			1881			1882			1883			1884			1885			1886			1887			1888			1889			1890			1891			1892			1893			1894			1895			1896			1897			1898			1899			1900			1901			1902			1903			1904			1905			1906			1907			1908			1909			1910			1911			1912			1913			1914			1915			1916			1917			1918			1919			1920			1921			1922			1923			1924			1925			1926			1927			1928			1929			1930			1931			1932			1933			1934			1935			1936			1937			1938			1939			1940			1941			1942			1943			1944			1945			1946			1947			1948			1949			1950			1951			1952			1953			1954			1955			1956			1957			1958			1959			1960			1961			1962			1963			1964			1965			1966			1967			1968			1969			1970			1971			1972			1973			1974			1975			1976			1977			1978			1979			1980			1981			1982			1983			1984			1985			1986			1987			1988			1989			1990			1991			1992			1993			1994			1995			1996			1997			1998			1999			2000			2001			2002			2003			2004			2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012			2013			2014			2015			2016			2017			2018			2019			2020			2021			2022			2023			2024			2025			2026			2027			2028			2029			2030			2031			2032			2033			2034			2035			2036			2037			2038			2039			2040			2041			2042			2043			2044			2045			2046			2047			2048			2049			2050			2051			2052			2053			2054			2055			2056			2057			2058			2059			2060			2061			2062			2063			2064			2065			2066			2067			2068			2069			2070			2071			2072			2073			2074			2075			2076			2077			2078			2079			2080			2081			2082			2083			2084			2085			2086			2087			2088			2089			2090			2091			2092			2093			2094			2095			2096			2097			2098			2099			2100			2101			2102			2103			2104			2105			2106			2107			2108			2109			2110			2111			2112			2113			2114			2115			2116			2117			2118			2119			2120			2121			2122			2123			2124			2125			2126			2127			2128			2129			2130			2131			2132			2133			2134			2135			2136			2137			2138			2139			2140			2141			2142			2143			2144			2145			2146			2147			2148			2149			2150			2151			2152			2153			2154			2155			2156			2157			2158			2159			2160			2161			2162			2163			2164			2165			2166			2167			2168			2169			2170			2171			2172			2173			2174			2175			2176			2177			2178			2179			2180			2181			2182			2183			2184			2185			2186			2187			2188			2189			2190			2191			2192			2193			2194			2195			2196			2197			2198			2199			2200			2201			2202			2203			2204			2205			2206			2207			2208			2209			2210			2211			2212			2213			2214			2215			2216			2217			2218			2219			2220			2221			2222			2223			2224			2225			2226			2227			2228			2229			2230			2231			2232			2233			2234			2235			2236			2237			2238			2239			2240			2241			2242			2243			2244			2245			2246			2247			2248			2249			2250			2251			2252			2253			2254			2255			2256			2257			2258			2259			2260			2261			2262			2263			2264			2265			2266			2267			2268			2269			2270			2271			2272			2273			2274			2275			2276			2277			2278			2279			2280			2281			2282			2283			2284			2285			2286			2287			2288			2289			2290			2291			2292			2293			2294			2295			2296			2297			2298			2299			2300			2301			2302			2303			2304			2305			2306			2307			2308			2309			2310			2311			2312			2313			2314			2315			2316			2317			2318			2319			2320			2321			2322			2323			2324			2325			2326			2327			2328			2329			2330			2331			2332			2333			2334			2335			2336			2337			2338			2339			2340			2341			2342			2343			2344			2345			2346			2347			2348			2349			2350			2351			2352			2353			2354			2355			2356			2357			2358			2359			2360			2361			2362			2363			2364			2365			2366			2367			2368			2369			2370			2371			2372			2373			2374			2375			2376			2377			2378			2379			2380			2381			2382			2383			2384			2385			2386			2387			2388			2389			2390			2391			2392			2393			2394			2395			2396			2397			2398			2399			2400			2401			2402			2403			2404			2405			2406			2407			2408			2409			2410			2411			2412			2413			2414			2415			2416			2417			2418			2419			2420			2421			2422			2423			2424			2425			2426			2427			2428			2429			2430			2431			2432			2433			2434			2435			2436			2437			2438			2439			2440			2441			2442			2443			2444			2445			2446			2447			2448			2449			2450			2451			2452			2453			2454			2455			2456			2457			2458			2459			2460			2461			2462			2463			2464			2465			2466			2467			2468			2469			2470			2471			2472			2473			2474			2475			2476			2477			2478			2479			2480			2481			2482			2483			2484			2485			2486			2487			2488			2489			2490			2491			2492			2493			2494			2495			2496			2497			2498			2499			2500			2501			2502			2503			2504			2505			2506			2507			2508			2509			2510			2511			2512			2513			2514			2515			2516			2517			2518			2519			2520			2521			2522			2523			2524			2525			2526			2527			2528			2529			2530			2531			2532			2533			2534			2535			2536			2537			2538			2539			2540			2541			2542			2543			2544			2545			2546			2547			2548			2549			2550			2551			2552			2553			2554			2555			2556			2557			2558			2559			2560			25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CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AT ARIZONA, COLUMBIA, AND QUARTER SESSIONS—TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE TABLE showing for each COUNTY, in, the NUMBER of MEN and BOYS and the NUMBER of WOMEN and GIRLS for TRIAL in each of the last Ten Years (1892-1901).

COUNTY, AND NAME OF CITY OR TOWN, &c.	TOWN OF 1850				TOWN OF 1855				TOWN OF 1860				TOWN OF 1865				TOWN OF 1870					
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females			
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value		
Andover and North Andover Towns.	720	3-11	574	2-10	585	2-11	521	2-09	530	2-10	527	2-10	529	2-09	545	2-10	539	2-10	545	2-10	549	2-11
Andover,	602	3-01	510	2-08	520	2-11	475	2-07	485	2-08	481	2-09	491	2-08	510	2-09	501	2-10	510	2-10	515	2-11
North Andover,	118	4-10	64	1-12	65	1-11	106	1-11	146	1-11	146	1-11	138	1-11	135	1-11	144	1-11	139	1-11	134	1-11
Arden,	648	3-04	515	2-09	514	2-09	510	2-09	510	2-09	510	2-09	510	2-09	510	2-09	510	2-09	510	2-09	510	2-09
Arden,	648	3-04	515	2-09	514	2-09	510	2-09	510	2-09	510	2-09	510	2-09	510	2-09	510	2-09	510	2-09	510	2-09
Arden,	648	3-04	515	2-09	514	2-09	510	2-09	510	2-09	510	2-09	510	2-09	510	2-09	510	2-09	510	2-09	510	2-09
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Arden,	648																					

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Tables compiled from Returns from the Local Inspectors of Gaols.

BRIDEWELLS.

Tables compiled from Returns from Local Inspectors and Bridewell Keepers.

CONVICT PRISONS.

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Returns from Reformatory Schools.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

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CRIMINAL LUNATICS AND INSANE PERSONS.

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COUNTY AND CITY OF CITY OR TOWN GASOL	1860-1869			1870-1879			1880-1889			1890-1899			1900-1909			1910-1919			1920-1929			1930-1939			1940-1949			1950-1959			1960-1969			1970-1979			1980-1989			1990-1999			2000-2009			2010-2019			2020-2029			2030-2039			2040-2049			2050-2059			2060-2069			2070-2079			2080-2089			2090-2099			2100-2109			2110-2119			2120-2129			2130-2139			2140-2149			2150-2159			2160-2169			2170-2179			2180-2189			2190-2199			2200-2209			2210-2219			2220-2229			2230-2239			2240-2249			2250-2259			2260-2269			2270-2279			2280-2289			2290-2299			2300-2309			2310-2319			2320-2329			2330-2339			2340-2349			2350-2359			2360-2369			2370-2379			2380-2389			2390-2399			2400-2409			2410-2419			2420-2429			2430-2439			2440-2449			2450-2459			2460-2469			2470-2479			2480-2489			2490-2499			2500-2509			2510-2519			2520-2529			2530-2539			2540-2549			2550-2559			2560-2569			2570-2579			2580-2589			2590-2599			2600-2609			2610-2619			2620-2629			2630-2639			2640-2649			2650-2659			2660-2669			2670-2679			2680-2689			2690-2699			2700-2709			2710-2719			2720-2729			2730-2739			2740-2749			2750-2759			2760-2769			2770-2779			2780-2789			2790-2799			2800-2809			2810-2819			2820-2829			2830-2839			2840-2849			2850-2859			2860-2869			2870-2879			2880-2889			2890-2899			2900-2909			2910-2919			2920-2929			2930-2939			2940-2949			2950-2959			2960-2969			2970-2979			2980-2989			2990-2999			3000-3009			3010-3019			3020-3029			3030-3039			3040-3049			3050-3059			3060-3069			3070-3079			3080-3089			3090-3099			3100-3109			3110-3119			3120-3129			3130-3139			3140-3149			3150-3159			3160-3169			3170-3179			3180-3189			3190-3199			3200-3209			3210-3219			3220-3229			3230-3239			3240-3249			3250-3259			3260-3269			3270-3279			3280-3289			3290-3299			3300-3309			3310-3319			3320-3329			3330-3339			3340-3349			3350-3359			3360-3369			3370-3379			3380-3389			3390-3399			3400-3409			3410-3419			3420-3429			3430-3439			3440-3449			3450-3459			3460-3469			3470-3479			3480-3489			3490-3499			3500-3509			3510-3519			3520-3529			3530-3539			3540-3549			3550-3559			3560-3569			3570-3579			3580-3589			3590-3599			3600-3609			3610-3619			3620-3629			3630-3639			3640-3649			3650-3659			3660-3669			3670-3679			3680-3689			3690-3699			3700-3709			3710-3719			3720-3729			3730-3739			3740-3749			3750-3759			3760-3769			3770-3779			3780-3789			3790-3799			3800-3809			3810-3819			3820-3829			3830-3839			3840-3849			3850-3859			3860-3869			3870-3879			3880-3889			3890-3899			3900-3909			3910-3919			3920-3929			3930-3939			3940-3949			3950-3959			3960-3969			3970-3979			3980-3989			3990-3999			4000-4009			4010-4019			4020-4029			4030-4039			4040-4049			4050-4059			4060-4069			4070-4079			4080-4089			4090-4099			4100-4109			4110-4119			4120-4129			4130-4139			4140-4149			4150-4159			4160-4169			4170-4179			4180-4189			4190-4199			4200-4209			4210-4219			4220-4229			4230-4239			4240-4249			4250-4259			4260-4269			4270-4279			4280-4289			4290-4299			4300-4309			4310-4319			4320-4329			4330-4339			4340-4349			4350-4359			4360-4369			4370-4379			4380-4389			4390-4399			4400-4409			4410-4419			4420-4429			4430-4439			4440-4449			4450-4459			4460-4469			4470-4479			4480-4489			4490-4499			4500-4509			4510-4519			4520-4529			4530-4539			4540-4549			4550-4559			4560-4569			4570-4579			4580-4589			4590-4599			4600-4609			4610-4619			4620-4629			4630-4639			4640-4649			4650-4659			4660-4669			4670-4679			4680-4689			4690-4699			4700-4709			4710-4719			4720-4729			4730-4739			4740-4749			4750-4759			4760-4769			4770-4779			4780-4789			4790-4799			4800-4809			4810-4819			4820-4829			4830-4839			4840-4849			4850-4859			4860-4869			4870-4879			4880-4889			4890-4899			4900-4909			4910-4919			4920-4929			4930-4939			4940-4949			4950-4959			4960-4969			4970-4979			4980-4989			4990-4999			5000-5009			5010-5019			5020-5029			5030-5039			5040-5049			5050-5059			5060-5069			5070-5079			5080-5089			5090-5099			5100-5109			5110-5119			5120-5129			5130-5139			5140-5149			5150-5159			5160-5169			5170-5179			5180-5189			5190-5199			5200-5209			5210-5219			5220-5229			5230-5239			5240-5249			5250-5259			5260-5269			5270-5279			5280-5289			5290-5299			5300-5309			5310-5319			5320-5329			5330-5339			5340-5349			5350-5359			5360-5369			5370-5379			5380-5389			5390-5399			5400-5409			5410-5419			5420-5429			5430-5439			5440-5449			5450-5459			5460-5469			5470-5479			5480-5489			5490-5499			5500-5509			5510-5519			5520-5529			5530-5539			5540-5549			5550-5559			5560-5569			5570-5579			5580-5589			5590-5599			5600-5609			5610-5619			5620-5629			5630-5639			5640-5649			5650-5659			5660-5669			5670-5679			5680-5689			5690-5699			5700-5709			5710-5719			5720-5729			5730-5739			5740-5749			5750-5759			5760-5769			5770-5779			5780-5789			5790-5799			5800-5809			5810-5819			5820-5829			5830-5839			5840-5849			5850-5859			5860-5869			5870-5879			5880-5889			5890-5899			5900-5909			5910-5919			5920-5929			5930-5939			5940-5949			5950-5959			5960-5969			5970-5979			5980-5989			5990-5999			6000-6009			6010-6019			60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just as we know the number of *Conus* species of ordinary Conus,* other than those mentioned and designated, who have been who have not been properly mentioned in any Place

[illegible]

* ¹Brilliantly distinguished and therefore from Tallin to Jämskirkk were recruited also as there for duty or died young or for military or naval officers.

TABLE 1. AGE, SEX, and DURATION OF CORDONARY CHRONICITY

COUNTY AND COUNTY OF RES. AND OF COUNTY GALE.	AGE AND SEX																	
	Under 10 Years		10 Years and under 15		15 Years and under 20		20 Years and under 25		25 Years and under 30		30 Years and under 35		35 Years and under 40		40 Years and under 45		45 Years and under 50	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Ashtabula and Carrollington Towns.	3	3	14	11	24	114	162	436	883	457	145	179	37	119	11	1	1	1
Ashtabula.			10	1	10	9	104	77	17	41	41	12	37	4	1	1	1	1
Canton.	3	1	4	4	12	9	19	85	36	11	11	19	19	3	4			
Ceres.					17	5	102	83	17	37	37	4	34	9	7	4		
Olney.	3		4	19	19	47	47	83	34	34	14	12	23	13	14			
Cook County.	8		34	9	116	76	928	126	271	11	10	46	37	17	17			
" Ship.	2	1	11	12	114	119	174	121	194	117	19	134	11	16	49	11		
Deming.					19	5	16	34	11	19	19	26	11	2	16	7		
Dress.			1	1	19	9	10	49	11	44	16	10	21	19	19			
Druckfeld Town.			4	19	13	12	12	12	14	19	19	16	11	4	7	1		
Dublin County.	11	9	44	4	117	19	399	343	111	111	79	19	10	17	39			
Dublin City.																		
" School.	41		117		711		1,391		421		104		19		11			
" Georgetown.		8	111		111		1,441		179		101		101		101			
Farmerdale.	1		7		10	9	47	24	71	19	34	4	7	8	9			
Galley County.	3		19	4	10	12	10	14	17	16	14	11	11	11	11			
" Town.			10	5	16	17	10	167	19	17	10	11	6	1	1	1		
Kerry.	4		19	7	10	10	114	19	114	19	11	19	11	19	19	19		
Roberts.	3	5	14	4	19	19	101	14	17	47	17	14	10	19	19	19	19	
Glenn County.					19		10	4	17	10	19	4	4	3	4			
" City.	4		19	5	10	9	21	40	71	40	16	4	7	9	19			
Kings.	1	1	3	19	19	9	19	17	49	19	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	
Lafayette.	1		9		12	2	17	4	40	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	
Lancaster County.	3		4	1	17	17	144	17	11	19	14	11	19	19	19	19	19	
" City.			17	3	116	49	167	147	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	
Lansdowne.	4		19	5	11	10	111	111	79	120	17	11	19	11	19	19	19	
Loughlin.					10	4	126	41	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	
Loth.	1		9		16	9	14	11	16	10	11	19	19	19	19	19	19	
Kays.	3		14	4	19	19	104	4	120	17	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	
Knott.							44	4	17	19	49	4	19	4				
Knappan.	1		7	6	10		14	19	11	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	
Quetta.	1			19			71	4	10	1	10	4	4	3	3	3	3	
Bowman.			19		10	4	10	11	10	1	9	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Elps.				7	13	3	10	10	49	16	10	17	9					
Tippecanoe North Bailey.			11	1	19	9	111	21	11	19	47	4						
" South Bailey.	3		19	2	10	4	114	46	111	46	11	19	11	19	19	19	19	
Tyros.	4		4	7	10	9	71	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Waterford County.	1		7	6	10	9	11	9	11	11	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
" City.	1	1	11	7	19	10	101	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Walsworth.	9		11	9	10	9	111	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	
Wheat.	1	1	16	7	10	10	11	19	14	19	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
Whitson.	4		12	1	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Total Males and Boys.	174		149		1,179		4,081		4,451		1,771		561		447			
Total Females and Girls.		17		169		1,141		4,171		4,331		1,961		119				16
Total Males and Females, &c.	174		1,179		4,171		11,161		4,471		3,961		1,141		61			

a. Aggregated from the total interest between all mail in years 1993, for the percentages in each category used in the total of 100%.

TABLE 5.—INSTITUTION and OCCUPATIONS of the COORDINATE CRIMINALS

[illegible]

GAOLS—TABLE 4.—STATE AND CONDITION of the COUNTY and COUNTY of CITY and of TOWN GAOLS, 1904.

[illegible]

a. The corresponding α will not be defined in the finite theory.

adjusted to CAPACITY, HEAVEL, and FURNISHMENTS the PERSON SPECIMENS in the Year 1878.

Quantity				Deductions from Gross of Heavels				FURNISHMENTS AND DEFECTS IN FUR																GROSS AND NET WEIGHT OF FUR IN SOLE	
Quantity	Value of Fur at Market	Value of Fur at Market	Value of Fur at Market	Wooling	Iron or Steelwork	Leather or Cloth	Leather or Cloth	Leather or Cloth	Leather or Cloth	Leather or Cloth	Leather or Cloth	Leather or Cloth	Leather or Cloth	Leather or Cloth	Leather or Cloth	Leather or Cloth	Leather or Cloth	Leather or Cloth	Leather or Cloth	Leather or Cloth					
1	1,000	100	1																						
2	100	10																							
3	100	10																							
4	100	10																							
5	100	10																							
6	100	10																							
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95	100	10																							
96	100	10																							
97	100	10																							
98	100	10																							
99	100	10																							
100	100	10																							

a Not including 1 ton of horses.

b Including provision for military or dock use.

c Including charge of fur.

GASCO.—TABLE 2.—EXPENSES in DETAIL and TOTAL COSTS of the COUNTY and CITIES.

[illegible]

* This portrait is nearly the Queen's father's of course, being likely the counterpart and witness of his then, when not an heir.

A CITY and of TOWN GALES, and of the OFFICERS and PRISONERS, in the Year 1872.

No. of Inhabitants (1874)	GROSS			PRISONERS.					Total Pop.	COUNTY AND CITY AND OF TOWN SAILS
	Subscribed Tax.	Profits of Assessors.	Fines.	Days and Months.		Months, Weeks, &c.				
				Days.	Months.	Months, Weeks, &c.	Months, Weeks, &c.	Months, Weeks, &c.		
1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
8	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
9	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
11	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
12	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
13	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
14	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
15	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
16	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
17	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
18	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
19	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
20	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
21	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
22	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
23	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
24	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
26	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
27	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
28	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
29	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
30	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
31	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
32	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
33	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
34	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
35	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
36	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
37	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
38	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
39	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
40	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
41	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
42	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
43	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
44	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
45	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
46	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
47	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
48	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
49	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
50	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
51	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
52	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
53	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
54	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
55	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
56	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
57	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
58	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
59	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
60	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
61	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
62	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
63	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
64	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
65	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
66	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
67	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
68	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
69	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
70	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
71	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
72	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
73	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
74	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
76	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
77	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
78	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
79	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
80	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
81	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
82	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
83	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
84	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
85	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
86	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
87	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
88	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
89	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
91	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
92	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
93	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
94	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
95	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
96	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
97	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
98	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE 5.—ESTABLISHMENT AND TOTAL CRIMINAL COSTS of the COUNTY and COUNTY

[illegible]

^a Donor: Acceptor ratio is 10:1 (w/w) Schottmaster in Toluene/CHCl₃.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER and DISPOSITION of FISHINGS secured at the several BRIDGEWELLS in the Year 1872, from Returns made by RAINFALL KEENE.

[illegible]

¹ The Exhaust Dis (the fifth month of Queen's County under the patron of the poor) beginning 10th May 1877, when the Exhaust Dis was closed by order of Lord Justice.

BRIDGEMILLS—TABLE 2.—CAPACITY AND STATE OF BRIDGEMILLS AND PUMPS CHARGED WITH THE EXPENSES OF THE SECOND BRIDGEMILLS IN THE YEAR 2002
from Returns made by Local Inhabitants and Government Officers—continued.

DEPARTMENT AND OFFICE OR COUNTY AND DIVISION.	I.—Total, Civil Expenditure.					Expenditure under the Land Acquisition Act, 1902, or under the Land Acquisition Act, 1908, or under the Land Acquisition Act, 1914.	II.—Total, Civil Expenditure.					Expenditure under the Land Acquisition Act, 1902, or under the Land Acquisition Act, 1908, or under the Land Acquisition Act, 1914.
	Office Expenses, including Salaries, and other Expenses.	Building Expenses, including Repairs, and other Expenses.	Printing Expenses, including Salaries, and other Expenses.	Postage Expenses, including Salaries, and other Expenses.	Total Expenses.		Office Expenses, including Salaries, and other Expenses.	Building Expenses, including Repairs, and other Expenses.	Printing Expenses, including Salaries, and other Expenses.	Postage Expenses, including Salaries, and other Expenses.	Total Expenses.	
GRAND TOTAL—continued.	8 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	16 0 0	0 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	16 0 0	0 0 0
County of Harris,	35 0 0	15 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	70 0 0	0 0 0	35 0 0	15 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	70 0 0	0 0 0
Total,	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	400 0 0	0 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	400 0 0	0 0 0
County of Dallas,	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0
Total,	110 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0	440 0 0	0 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0	440 0 0	0 0 0
County of Tarrant,	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0
Total,	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	480 0 0	0 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	480 0 0	0 0 0
County of Cooke,	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0
Total,	130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0	520 0 0	0 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0	520 0 0	0 0 0
County of Collins,	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0
Total,	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	560 0 0	0 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	560 0 0	0 0 0
County of Cotton,	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0
Total,	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	600 0 0	0 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	600 0 0	0 0 0
County of Crawford,	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0
Total,	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	640 0 0	0 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	640 0 0	0 0 0
County of Crockett,	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0
Total,	170 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0	680 0 0	0 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0	680 0 0	0 0 0
County of Crosby,	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0
Total,	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	720 0 0	0 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	720 0 0	0 0 0
County of Culbertson,	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0
Total,	190 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0	760 0 0	0 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0	760 0 0	0 0 0
County of Custer,	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0
Total,	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	800 0 0	0 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	800 0 0	0 0 0

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† Tachidius did not kill for convenience of release.

DEATHS IN PRISON.—1.—STATISTICS OF THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE DIFFERENT PRISONS IN THE YEAR 1872, made by the DIRECTOR OF CORRECTION PRISON

[illegible]

a The employment of traditional Trades Workers, temporary at Delta Island Prison has been abolished, but not included in this number.

DEFENSE FUNDING—4—RETURN showing the EXPENDITURES under each Head of Service in the Year ended 31st March, 1972, made by the DISBURSERS of Current Expenses and as to 31st March, by SECRETARIES of the COMMANDEMENTS of PERMANENT WORKS

[illegible]

*The great majority of the Corvids have been discharged from Leith Tunn, and the grubholes which have accumulated in them fly into the air, which accounts for their being

TABLE 1.—RESULTS of the NUMBER of CONCEPTS CONFUSED, and of their DIRECTIONALITY, during the Year 1879, made by the DEPARTMENT of COMMERCE.

[illegible]

a Type of Moss has been used to build from the London Archery to Falls Island and to the river

5. Remerciements

George Farnham... *A Treasury of Lyrics*

	Persons	
	M.	W.
Persons of <u>Leamington</u> (1)		
Number of holders of tickets of Leamington during the year who carried out the tour to Royal Devon and Exeter and Wales of the United Kingdom in 1941—	540	21
Number discharged during the year who reported themselves as holders of carded tickets—	101	3
Discharge on tickets of Leamington, viz. holders of tickets of Leamington who have had, subsequent to the year, entry carded on the list of the Leamington holders of tickets of Leamington on account of unemployment—	0	0
	1	0
Total received on during last year	0	0

Source: <http://www.fishbase.org/Species/SpeciesSummary.php?SpeciesID=10000>

STATE OF THE REPUBLIC	Female	Colored People From California	Yellow Belt From Kentucky
In the Republic of the United States of the year Entered during the year from January 1st to June 30th of the year	10	10	10
General Total in the year	100	100	100
Entered in Monthly Women From on the 1st of January	1	1	1
Entered in the year on On the 1st of January On the 1st of January to the 1st of June	10	10	10
From every other source	10	10	10
Total number of the year the rate - Remaining in the Republic - Daily average during the year	10	10	10
	10	10	10
	10	10	10

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—TABLE 1.—Showing AGE, SEX, STATE OF INSTRUCTION, previous COMMITMENTS, and SOCIAL CONDITION, as far as can be ascertained, of the BOYS and GIRLS received direct from Gaols and Reformatory, under Stat. 36, 5 & 10, & 48, into Reformatory Schools during the Year 1873.

AGE WHEN ADMITTED	STATE OF INSTRUCTION AT ADMISSION						PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS TO REFORMATORY SCHOOLS												SOCIAL CONDITION AT ADMISSION									
	Under 10	10 to 12	12 to 14	14 to 16	16 to 18	Total	RECEIVED FROM GAOLS						RECEIVED FROM REFORMATORY SCHOOLS						BY SOCIAL CONDITION					BY SOCIAL CONDITION				
							Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
10 Years and under—Boys, Girls,	10	2	1	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Years and above 10—Boys, Girls,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 Years and above 11—Boys, Girls,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 Years and above 12—Boys, Girls,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 Years and above 13—Boys, Girls,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 Years and above 14—Boys, Girls,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under 10 and above 14—Boys, Girls,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Boys,	10	2	1	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Girls,	2	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Boys and Girls,	12	3	1	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—TABLE 2.—Showing the NUMBER of BOYS and GIRLS UNDER DETENTION, COMMITTED, DISCHARGED, and RESIGNED, in the Year 1873, from Returns made by the Managers.

DETENTION SCHOOLS	NUMBER DETENTION IN GAOLS OR IN		NUMBER DETENTION IN REFORMATORY SCHOOLS		NUMBER DETENTION IN REFORMATORY SCHOOLS		NUMBER DETENTION IN REFORMATORY SCHOOLS		NUMBER DETENTION IN REFORMATORY SCHOOLS		NUMBER DETENTION IN REFORMATORY SCHOOLS		NUMBER DETENTION IN REFORMATORY SCHOOLS		NUMBER DETENTION IN REFORMATORY SCHOOLS		NUMBER DETENTION IN REFORMATORY SCHOOLS		NUMBER DETENTION IN REFORMATORY SCHOOLS		NUMBER DETENTION IN REFORMATORY SCHOOLS		NUMBER DETENTION IN REFORMATORY SCHOOLS		NUMBER DETENTION IN REFORMATORY SCHOOLS		NUMBER DETENTION IN REFORMATORY SCHOOLS		NUMBER DETENTION IN REFORMATORY SCHOOLS		NUMBER DETENTION IN REFORMATORY SCHOOLS		NUMBER DETENTION IN REFORMATORY SCHOOLS		NUMBER DETENTION IN REFORMATORY SCHOOLS		NUMBER DETENTION IN REFORMATORY SCHOOLS		NUMBER DETENTION IN REFORMATORY SCHOOLS		NUMBER DETENTION IN REFORMATORY SCHOOLS		NUMBER DETENTION IN REFORMATORY SCHOOLS		NUMBER DETENTION IN REFORMATORY SCHOOLS		NUMBER DETENTION IN REFORMATORY SCHOOLS		NUMBER 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INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—TABLE 1.—Showing the NUMBER under DETENTION, COMMITTED, DISCHARGED, REMOVED, or TRANSFERRED in the Year 1893, with the COSTS, under Act 51, Vol. 2, c. 24.

[illegible]

a. 2002 data by De Jongs of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Re., without any, as variables of interest, the field defined

² Credited 11th Apr/ 1971. No children mentioned up to date of birth.

A. Bailett und sonst im Rahmen der...

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—TABLE 1—Showing the NUMBER under DETENTION, COMMITTED, DISCHARGED, REMOVED, or TRANSFERRED in the year 1917, with the CAUSES, under Secs. 41, 42, & 21—continued

[illegible]

a. *Butcher and wife in Spain & Cuba, 1890-1891*

^a Included in Table for Days

CRIMINAL SITUATIONS IN ALIENS.—TABLE 2.—Showing for each *Asylum*, 1.—The Number of those under DETENTION at the end of the Year 1872, and while for each *Asylum* of those COMMITTED during the Year who had been COMMITTED for each class of Offense.

[illegible]

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

PART II.

RETURNS, TABLES, AND FORMS

RELATING TO

The Superior Courts of Common Law (including the Civil and Fiscal Jurisdiction and Jurisdiction in Appeals of Judges on Circuit);

The High Court of Chancery, the Landed Estates Court, the Court of Probate, the High Court of Admiralty, and the Court of Bankruptcy and Insolvency;

The Supreme Courts of Appeal, viz.—Her Majesty in Council, the House of Lords, the Privy Council, Ireland, the Court of Appeal in Chancery, the Exchequer Chamber, the Court of Criminal Appeal, Cases reserved for twelve Judges, and Court for Land Cases reserved;

Appeals and Licences at Quarter Sessions, Local Charter Courts, the Courts of Chairman of Counties and Recorders, Sheriff's Proceedings, Juries, Proceedings as to, by Revising Judges and by Sheriffs as to summoning, and the Civil Jurisdiction of Petty Sessions Courts.

1872.

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2	The Court on Banco, returned by the Clerk of the Rules	\$66
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4	Proceedings before a single Judge at Morning Sitting, and at Consolidated Chamber Court	\$65
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High Court of Chancery		
1	Office of the Lord Chancellor's Secretary and the Secretary of the Rolls	£115
2	Lawyer's Office	£15
3	Commons and Chancery Office	£53
4	Chancery of the Lord Chancellor, Master of the Rolls, and Vice-Chancellor	£113
5	Second and Third Offices	£14
6	Assistant-Chancery Office	£14
7	Register's Office	£13
8	Proceedings under the Joint Stock Companies Winding-up Acts	£15
9	Office of the Masters in Chancery	£16
10	The Office of the Young Masters	£16
11	Examiners' Office	£11

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COURT OF DEKENS' BENCH.—A RETURN of the PROSECUTIONS at the COURT on the PLAID SIDE in the Year 1872, made by the Master of the Court.

[illegible]

^a One of these behaviours occurred 30 days earlier than the other two. I have chosen to

Count on Omer's Service — 3. *Journal of Progression in Brazil in the Year 1872*, made by the Count of the Empire

[illegible]

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Count of Owen's Taxes — 4. Progress of Progression in the County of the County of the County in the Year 1892, made by the County of the County

STATEMENTS	Yours	Quorum calling last March	Quorum calling 10th Febr.	Quorum calling 10th May	Quorum calling 10th Decr.
<p> Bill for Bill: — Granted in Adm. Com. Not so granted. </p>	<p> 201 201 </p>	<p> 28 28 </p>	<p> 362 72 </p>	<p> 33 62 </p>	<p> 47 68 </p>
<p> Resolutions adopted, Carried. </p>	<p> 44 2 </p>	<p> 34 </p>	<p> 26 8 </p>	<p> 3 1 </p>	<p> 37 1 </p>

COAST OF GUINEA. NIGER.—A. BERRING OF THINGS OF THIS NATURE IN THE YEAR 1899, MADE BY THE MASTERS OF THE CORVETTE

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COLLECT OF QUERS & BUSCH, INC. EDITION OF PROCEEDINGS before a SINGLE JUDGE - 4th Year 1899, made by the Court of the Deane.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

Source: *Quincy's Denon*. — 4. Returns of the Masters and Deputies of the *Corporation* taken at otherwise assigned of in *Covent* in the Year 1872, made by the *Barons* to the *Lord* *County* *Justice*.

[illegible]

COUNT OF COMMON PLEAS.—A. Returns of Proceedings before a Justice of Peace in the Year 1929, made by the Clerks of the Courts.

[illegible]

COUNT OF COMMON FUELS.—Returns of the Yards of the Cannon ordered for Trial, and of the Kitchens of the Cannon Trial at CORPS, in the Year 1823, together with the Answers Reported by Plaintiffs, and the Number of each Class of Answer, made by the Defendants in the Lower Court Justice.

[illegible]

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—J. RETURN of Processors and Servs of the Business of the Court in the Year 1873, made by the Returners to the Lord Chief Justice.

[illegible]

COAST OF MICHIGAN.—1. Survey of Provinces of the Coast on the Fall, Spring and the Year 1852, made by the Marine of the Coast

[illegible]

ii. The Defendant's Waiver is invalid.

COUNT OF VICHORER.—A. Bureau of Measurements in Russia in the Year 1872, made by the Count of the Empire

[illegible]

COUNT OF RICHOUXEL.—Receipt of Payments on the Office of the Customs of the Empire in the Year 1872, made by the Customs of the Empire.

EXPENDITURES	Total	Quarter ending Feb. 1965	Quarter ending Mar. 1965	Quarter ending April 1965	Quarter ending May 1965
Sub for Salaries on Government on 20th May	140	41	42	36	21
Sub on Government 20th	250	55	72	50	73
Salaries, Additional, Distribution	40	27	10	1	12
	4	3			1

COUNT OF ROCHOUX.—4. Bureau of Fisheries before a Senate Jurer in the Year 1874, made by the Count of the Empire

[illegible]

NOTE ON CONTRIBUTORS.—A Statement of Contributions to the November, and an INDEX and SUMMARY OF THE YEAR, 1875, made by the Chair of the Society.

PROPERTY	Decl.	Quarter ending 31st March	Quarter ending 30th June	Quarter ending 31st Sept.	Quarter ending 31st Dec.
ROAD F.A.R. BRIDGE					
Bridge over (Rural R.)	11	10	1		1
Light and auxiliary Duty Const.	15	2	2		4
PROPERTY OF PORTER					
Station at Owerri.					
Station for installation without equipment.	29	4	22		9
Trains at Owerri in 1950-51					

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—a. *Revenue of Proconsuls and Senate of the Republic of the Congo in the Year 1879*, made by the *Inspector of the Loan Office* *Ramon*

EXPOSURES	Strata	Quarter ending 31st March	Quarter ending 30th June	Quarter ending 30th Sept.	Quarter ending 31st Dec.
Number of Cases not yet Total	234	55	57	54	68
Number of Cases reported in that Period Count placed in hospital	44	13	14	12	15
Number of Cases not yet Total	190	42	43	42	53
Number of Cases not yet Total	146	29	29	30	38
Number of Cases not yet Total	102	13	15	18	23
Number of Cases not yet Total	44	13	14	12	15
Number of Cases not yet Total	190	42	43	42	53
Number of Cases not yet Total	146	29	29	30	38
Number of Cases not yet Total	102	13	15	18	23
Number of Cases not yet Total	44	13	14	12	15

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—A. Returns of the NAMES of the CAPTAINS selected by Trial, and of the RESULTS of the CAPTAIN'S TRIAL in COURT in the Year 1879, together with the ANSWERS returned by FLIGHTING, and the NUMBER of each CLASS of AMERICA, made by the KNOWERS in the LONG CHASE RACES.

[illegible]

PROCEEDINGS COMMON to the THREE SUPREME COURTS of COMMON LAW

6. CONSOLIDATED MINI PRUS COUNTY.—I RETURN OF PROCEEDINGS in the CONSOLIDATED MINI PRUS COUNTY and before JUSTICE or AFTER-SETTLES in the Year 1873, made by the Recorder of the County.

[illegible]

3. CONSOLIDATED NINE PAGES COURT—II. NUMBER OF APPEALS entered for hearing in the CONSOLIDATED NINE PAGES COURT in the Year 1977 from the Records of the Clerk and Chairman of the County of DuPage, made by the Supervisor of the County (Dist. 33, Vol. 1, 18, 19, 20, and Dist. 33, 6, 14, 15, 17, 18)

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

* AFTER-SITTERS at WHI PRISON before exco-JUDGES of the QUEEN'S BENCH, COMMON PLEAS, and KENTUCKY—BY RETURN of the NATURE and RESULTS of the CHARGE TRIED or otherwise disposed of in COURT, in the Year 1872, made by the Honorable the Commissioners Her Grace's Council

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HYPOCHONDRIASIS ON CIRCUIT.—THOMAS L. FARMER, M.D., in *Cyprian*, entered for Trial in the COURTS OF QUEEN'S BENCH, COMMON PLEAS, EXCHEQUER, COURT OF COMMONS, JAMES DUKE CHAMBERS, and JAMES EARL MARSHALLS STREETS, CORNER, together with Number and Amount of PARANOMASIES Filed in CHARGE, in the Year 1832, compiled from Sources made by JAMES' REVERENDNESS and COMBET THERIAULTS.

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⁴ For more on A. Latham Smith, *Biographer of the Judge on Which You Hang Yourself* in 1873, see in *Editorial* for 1881, for one Judge in *Editorial* in 1881. (Note: have been taken in 1881.)

A. PROCEEDINGS ON CIRCUIT.—TABLE II. NATURE and RESULT of the CASES TRIED or otherwise Disposed of on CIRCUIT, in the Year 1872, comprising
 Returns made by Judges, Prothonotaries, with Clerks on the North-East River Circuit,* from Baltimore for 1872.

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10. PRICES/PAY OF CIRCUIT—TABLE III. NATURE OF THE CAUSES TRIED ON CIRCUIT and the Class of Amounts and Total Amount recovered in the Year 1874, compiled from Returns made by Judges' Registrars, with Particulars as to the North-West Indian Circuit * from September 1861 to 1867.

NATURE OF THE ITEMS THRU OR CONCERNING DISPOSED OF IN QUARTER	Total Number of Transactions This Qtr.	DETAILS OF BALANCE IN RESOURCES BROUGHT IN THROUGH												Yield Percentage (Based on Total)	Total Amount in Quarters
		above \$1,000	\$1,000 and above \$5,000	\$5,000 and above \$10,000	\$10,000 and above \$25,000	\$25,000 and above \$50,000	\$50,000 and above \$100,000	\$100,000 and above \$250,000	\$250,000 and above \$500,000	\$500,000 and above \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000 and above \$2,500,000	\$2,500,000 and above \$5,000,000	\$5,000,000 and above		
On Purchasing Order, Bill of Exchange, etc., on Receipt	1						1	1	0	1				2	4
For Goods sold and delivered	33								6	0	0			39	1
For Work and Labor done	1							1	0	0				2	1
For Money paid interest on loan	1						1		1	0				3	1
For Shares received	0													0	0
For Compensation for Personal Services and Disbursements on other Loan Company's loan	0													0	0
For Compensation for other Services from Employees, Bankers or Agents in respect of Business	0						1		0	0				1	1
Admitted to the Right of Appeal in Business Dispute, for Bonds of Judgment	33							0	0	0				33	1
Upon Special Contract	0													0	0
On Receipt of Payment	0							1		0				1	1
For Redemption of Paper	0													0	0
For Recovery of Cash Disbursements	0							0	0	0				0	0
For Loans made to Agent, Broker, etc., operation on Wills	33								0	0				33	1
For Bonds of Bankers of Mortgage redemption	0						1		0	0				1	1
Loan	0													0	0
Interest	0													0	0
Indirect Premiums	0													0	0
For Improvement, Security	0													0	0
Remittance loans	0													0	0
From Courts of Equity	0													0	0
From Court of Probate	0													0	0
In Other Cases	0													0	0
Refund	0													0	0
For Bank of Commerce	0													0	0
For Recovery of Loan	0													0	0
On Life and Fire Policies	0													0	0
Other Sales	0													0	0
Total	100	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	1	0	0	0	100	1

13. PROCEEDINGS as to ELECTRON FETTERING.—Table of Petitions lodged on 1873, made by the Masters of the County of Common Pleas.

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Summary of the above findings

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14. RETURN of CASES of MARRIAGES recorded from SERVICE COURTS of COMMON LAW in CIVIL BILL COURTS, under Stat. 35 & 36 Vic., cap. 30, sect. 5 and 6. By R. J. B. 1872. made by the Clerks of the Courts.

<p>PROCESSED UNDER STAT. IN A FIC. CAP. 70</p>	Special Bench		General Trial		Expedient		Fast-Track Court	
	Judges Judge	Judges Court in Room	Judges Judge	Judges Court in Room	Judges Judge	Judges Court in Room	Judges Judge	Judges Court in Room
<p>Number of Applications in order Cases of Criminal in Civil and Criminal: 14</p> <p>Applications granted: 10000</p>	20	0	20	13	31	16	01	00
	14	7	79	0	31	17	17	10
	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
<p>Number of Applications together cases of Trial in Civil and Criminal: 14</p> <p>Applications granted: 10000</p>	20	20	10	04	31	16	01	00
	11	11	10	02	30	15	00	07
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
<p>Number of Applications granted under art. 14</p> <p>Going directly to court and following in dispute: 10000</p> <p>Falling to give directly: 10000</p>	11	11	10	04	31	16	01	00
	1	1	10	0	1	0	1	0
	11	11	10	00	0	15	00	10

HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY - A. BRYCE of Providence is On Office of the Lord Chancellor's Secretary, made by the Lord Chancellor's Secretary, and is the Clerk of the Secretary at the Court, made by the Secretary at the Court. See Testimony at November, 1873.

Petitions in the Office of the Lord Chancellor at the House		Paper	Petitions in the Office of the Treasurer at the House		Paper
Petitions in Law, viz.	110				
in other Matters, viz.	111				
in other Matters, viz.	112				
Total,	221				
Chamber Petitions in Law, viz.	71				
in other Matters, viz.	72				
Granted for Hearing in Law, viz.	5				
in other Matters, viz.	5				
Petitions referred to the House, viz.	43				
in Law, viz.	44				
Total Number of Petitions,	221				
Memorials for Consideration of the House, viz.	204				
Memorials for the House, viz.	205				
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HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY --4. RETURN OF PROCEEDINGS in the OFFICE of the CLERK of RECORDS and WRITS, for the Term ended 1st December, 1873.
made by the CLERK of RECORDS and WRITS

[illegible]

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HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY.—*In the Matter of the Administration of the Estate of the late Sir John Lubbock, Bart.*—*Ex parte Lubbock*.—*Trusts of the*

[illegible]

—THE COURT OF CHANCERY.—J. RETURN of PROCEEDINGS in the OFFICE of the REGISTRAR for the Year ended 31 March, 1873, made by the Registrar.

[illegible]

A Free Tool Classifier Is Now Available

A Fine House at the North in New Orleans

Journal of Interpersonal Violence 28(10)

FORM 1007 OF CHARTER.—A RETURN made by the General Managers and Officers Liquidators of the COMPANIES WINDING UP under the JOINT STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACT, c. 26, Year 1892.

[illegible]

HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY -- TABLE of PROCEEDINGS in the Offices of the Masters in Chancery for the Year ended 30th October, 1875, compiled from Returns made by the Masters Examined.

[illegible]

HIGH COURSE OF CHANCERY.—1. Bureau of Demography is the Director of the Turkish Ministry for the Year 1972, compiled from sources made by the Turkish Ministry.

[illegible]

THE COURT OF CHANCERY. 21. Returns of Petitioners in the Office of the Registrars for the Year ended 30 November, 1922, made by the Registrars

	PERCENTAGE		Total	Total/Volume
	Percent	Total/Volume		
De Lord Chamberlain's Court,	0	0		
Master of the Rolls Court,	0	10		
Two Chamberlain's Court,	10	00		
Master in Chancery,				
Total,	00	00		

Amount of these specified, 200 to 25.

LORDS' ESTATES COURT.—TABLE 1. RETURN of JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS to the Taxe relid 1st November, 1872, made by the Treasurer.

[illegible]

LANDSDOWN COURT—TABLE 1 RETURN OF PROCEEDINGS to the RECORD and AFFIDAVIT OFFICE, for the Year ended 30 November, 1979

FRANCHISEE	Share	FRANCHISOR	Share
Trillium Cell	150	agreement return,	150
First National of Connecticut,	211	Extra report (2nd 444)	54 000
AGS to AGS,	50	High-line acquisition	
Chen,	40	Foreign sale under the control of this Act,	
Seavale Oilfield,		under license and agreement (44) (14 million 40)	1
Westborough Engineers	197	Debit for sale from Chinese Commodity market (4)	1
AGS to AGS	62.7		

LANDED EMIGRATES COUNT.—TWO 9 REFUGES at PROCESSION on the TATUNG OFFICE, for the Year ended 31st July, 1899

EXPENSES	Amount of Costs to be paid	Endowment Amount	Not Amount Available for
	\$	\$	\$
Amount of Costs Covered from End July 1971 to End July 1972 inclusive	41,794	4,211	41,277
Also Costs Still-standing when project is ended. (See Table)	27,495		

LANDING ESTIMATES COUNTY - TOWN & RETURN OF PROCEEDINGS to the District Court, for the Year ended 1st November, 1872.

DESCRIPTION	1960	DESCRIPTION	1960
Basic budget	400	Ordinary pay and benefit or other disbursements	2,000
Special or major equipment budget	2,000	Excess for Special or other disbursements (to be returned)	1,250
Balance of Basic budget	700	Excess for Special or other disbursements (not to be returned)	800

LANDED ESTATES COMED.—*CLASS I. RETURN of PROCEEDINGS in the RECORD of THIS OFFICE for the Time ended 1st November, 1872.*

	ESTATE TAXATION BY DECEDENT (U)					ESTATE TAXATION BY SURVIVOR (U)				
	Number	Value added from Decedent's estate to the estate of Survivor	Amount of Change, if any	Amount of Change, if any	Amount of Change, if any	Number	Value added from Survivor's estate to the estate of Decedent	Amount of Change, if any	Amount of Change, if any	Amount of Change, if any
Supplies received or prepared on the basis of this	1	100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	1	100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 100,000	1	100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	1	100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 200,000	1	200 000	200 000	200 000	200 000	1	200 000	200 000	200 000	200 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 300,000	1	300 000	300 000	300 000	300 000	1	300 000	300 000	300 000	300 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 400,000	1	400 000	400 000	400 000	400 000	1	400 000	400 000	400 000	400 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 500,000	1	500 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	1	500 000	500 000	500 000	500 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 600,000	1	600 000	600 000	600 000	600 000	1	600 000	600 000	600 000	600 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 700,000	1	700 000	700 000	700 000	700 000	1	700 000	700 000	700 000	700 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 800,000	1	800 000	800 000	800 000	800 000	1	800 000	800 000	800 000	800 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 900,000	1	900 000	900 000	900 000	900 000	1	900 000	900 000	900 000	900 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 1,000,000	1	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 1,100,000	1	1 100 000	1 100 000	1 100 000	1 100 000	1	1 100 000	1 100 000	1 100 000	1 100 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 1,200,000	1	1 200 000	1 200 000	1 200 000	1 200 000	1	1 200 000	1 200 000	1 200 000	1 200 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 1,300,000	1	1 300 000	1 300 000	1 300 000	1 300 000	1	1 300 000	1 300 000	1 300 000	1 300 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 1,400,000	1	1 400 000	1 400 000	1 400 000	1 400 000	1	1 400 000	1 400 000	1 400 000	1 400 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 1,500,000	1	1 500 000	1 500 000	1 500 000	1 500 000	1	1 500 000	1 500 000	1 500 000	1 500 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 1,600,000	1	1 600 000	1 600 000	1 600 000	1 600 000	1	1 600 000	1 600 000	1 600 000	1 600 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 1,700,000	1	1 700 000	1 700 000	1 700 000	1 700 000	1	1 700 000	1 700 000	1 700 000	1 700 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 1,800,000	1	1 800 000	1 800 000	1 800 000	1 800 000	1	1 800 000	1 800 000	1 800 000	1 800 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 1,900,000	1	1 900 000	1 900 000	1 900 000	1 900 000	1	1 900 000	1 900 000	1 900 000	1 900 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 2,000,000	1	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	1	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 2,100,000	1	2 100 000	2 100 000	2 100 000	2 100 000	1	2 100 000	2 100 000	2 100 000	2 100 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 2,200,000	1	2 200 000	2 200 000	2 200 000	2 200 000	1	2 200 000	2 200 000	2 200 000	2 200 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 2,300,000	1	2 300 000	2 300 000	2 300 000	2 300 000	1	2 300 000	2 300 000	2 300 000	2 300 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 2,400,000	1	2 400 000	2 400 000	2 400 000	2 400 000	1	2 400 000	2 400 000	2 400 000	2 400 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 2,500,000	1	2 500 000	2 500 000	2 500 000	2 500 000	1	2 500 000	2 500 000	2 500 000	2 500 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 2,600,000	1	2 600 000	2 600 000	2 600 000	2 600 000	1	2 600 000	2 600 000	2 600 000	2 600 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 2,700,000	1	2 700 000	2 700 000	2 700 000	2 700 000	1	2 700 000	2 700 000	2 700 000	2 700 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 2,800,000	1	2 800 000	2 800 000	2 800 000	2 800 000	1	2 800 000	2 800 000	2 800 000	2 800 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 2,900,000	1	2 900 000	2 900 000	2 900 000	2 900 000	1	2 900 000	2 900 000	2 900 000	2 900 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 3,000,000	1	3 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000	1	3 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 3,100,000	1	3 100 000	3 100 000	3 100 000	3 100 000	1	3 100 000	3 100 000	3 100 000	3 100 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 3,200,000	1	3 200 000	3 200 000	3 200 000	3 200 000	1	3 200 000	3 200 000	3 200 000	3 200 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 3,300,000	1	3 300 000	3 300 000	3 300 000	3 300 000	1	3 300 000	3 300 000	3 300 000	3 300 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 3,400,000	1	3 400 000	3 400 000	3 400 000	3 400 000	1	3 400 000	3 400 000	3 400 000	3 400 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 3,500,000	1	3 500 000	3 500 000	3 500 000	3 500 000	1	3 500 000	3 500 000	3 500 000	3 500 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 3,600,000	1	3 600 000	3 600 000	3 600 000	3 600 000	1	3 600 000	3 600 000	3 600 000	3 600 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 3,700,000	1	3 700 000	3 700 000	3 700 000	3 700 000	1	3 700 000	3 700 000	3 700 000	3 700 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 3,800,000	1	3 800 000	3 800 000	3 800 000	3 800 000	1	3 800 000	3 800 000	3 800 000	3 800 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 3,900,000	1	3 900 000	3 900 000	3 900 000	3 900 000	1	3 900 000	3 900 000	3 900 000	3 900 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 4,000,000	1	4 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	1	4 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 4,100,000	1	4 100 000	4 100 000	4 100 000	4 100 000	1	4 100 000	4 100 000	4 100 000	4 100 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 4,200,000	1	4 200 000	4 200 000	4 200 000	4 200 000	1	4 200 000	4 200 000	4 200 000	4 200 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 4,300,000	1	4 300 000	4 300 000	4 300 000	4 300 000	1	4 300 000	4 300 000	4 300 000	4 300 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 4,400,000	1	4 400 000	4 400 000	4 400 000	4 400 000	1	4 400 000	4 400 000	4 400 000	4 400 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 4,500,000	1	4 500 000	4 500 000	4 500 000	4 500 000	1	4 500 000	4 500 000	4 500 000	4 500 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 4,600,000	1	4 600 000	4 600 000	4 600 000	4 600 000	1	4 600 000	4 600 000	4 600 000	4 600 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 4,700,000	1	4 700 000	4 700 000	4 700 000	4 700 000	1	4 700 000	4 700 000	4 700 000	4 700 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 4,800,000	1	4 800 000	4 800 000	4 800 000	4 800 000	1	4 800 000	4 800 000	4 800 000	4 800 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 4,900,000	1	4 900 000	4 900 000	4 900 000	4 900 000	1	4 900 000	4 900 000	4 900 000	4 900 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 5,000,000	1	5 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000	1	5 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 5,100,000	1	5 100 000	5 100 000	5 100 000	5 100 000	1	5 100 000	5 100 000	5 100 000	5 100 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 5,200,000	1	5 200 000	5 200 000	5 200 000	5 200 000	1	5 200 000	5 200 000	5 200 000	5 200 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 5,300,000	1	5 300 000	5 300 000	5 300 000	5 300 000	1	5 300 000	5 300 000	5 300 000	5 300 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 5,400,000	1	5 400 000	5 400 000	5 400 000	5 400 000	1	5 400 000	5 400 000	5 400 000	5 400 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 5,500,000	1	5 500 000	5 500 000	5 500 000	5 500 000	1	5 500 000	5 500 000	5 500 000	5 500 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 5,600,000	1	5 600 000	5 600 000	5 600 000	5 600 000	1	5 600 000	5 600 000	5 600 000	5 600 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 5,700,000	1	5 700 000	5 700 000	5 700 000	5 700 000	1	5 700 000	5 700 000	5 700 000	5 700 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 5,800,000	1	5 800 000	5 800 000	5 800 000	5 800 000	1	5 800 000	5 800 000	5 800 000	5 800 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 5,900,000	1	5 900 000	5 900 000	5 900 000	5 900 000	1	5 900 000	5 900 000	5 900 000	5 900 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 6,000,000	1	6 000 000	6 000 000	6 000 000	6 000 000	1	6 000 000	6 000 000	6 000 000	6 000 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 6,100,000	1	6 100 000	6 100 000	6 100 000	6 100 000	1	6 100 000	6 100 000	6 100 000	6 100 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 6,200,000	1	6 200 000	6 200 000	6 200 000	6 200 000	1	6 200 000	6 200 000	6 200 000	6 200 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 6,300,000	1	6 300 000	6 300 000	6 300 000	6 300 000	1	6 300 000	6 300 000	6 300 000	6 300 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 6,400,000	1	6 400 000	6 400 000	6 400 000	6 400 000	1	6 400 000	6 400 000	6 400 000	6 400 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 6,500,000	1	6 500 000	6 500 000	6 500 000	6 500 000	1	6 500 000	6 500 000	6 500 000	6 500 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 6,600,000	1	6 600 000	6 600 000	6 600 000	6 600 000	1	6 600 000	6 600 000	6 600 000	6 600 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 6,700,000	1	6 700 000	6 700 000	6 700 000	6 700 000	1	6 700 000	6 700 000	6 700 000	6 700 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 6,800,000	1	6 800 000	6 800 000	6 800 000	6 800 000	1	6 800 000	6 800 000	6 800 000	6 800 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 6,900,000	1	6 900 000	6 900 000	6 900 000	6 900 000	1	6 900 000	6 900 000	6 900 000	6 900 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 7,000,000	1	7 000 000	7 000 000	7 000 000	7 000 000	1	7 000 000	7 000 000	7 000 000	7 000 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 7,100,000	1	7 100 000	7 100 000	7 100 000	7 100 000	1	7 100 000	7 100 000	7 100 000	7 100 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 7,200,000	1	7 200 000	7 200 000	7 200 000	7 200 000	1	7 200 000	7 200 000	7 200 000	7 200 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 7,300,000	1	7 300 000	7 300 000	7 300 000	7 300 000	1	7 300 000	7 300 000	7 300 000	7 300 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 7,400,000	1	7 400 000	7 400 000	7 400 000	7 400 000	1	7 400 000	7 400 000	7 400 000	7 400 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 7,500,000	1	7 500 000	7 500 000	7 500 000	7 500 000	1	7 500 000	7 500 000	7 500 000	7 500 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 7,600,000	1	7 600 000	7 600 000	7 600 000	7 600 000	1	7 600 000	7 600 000	7 600 000	7 600 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 7,700,000	1	7 700 000	7 700 000	7 700 000	7 700 000	1	7 700 000	7 700 000	7 700 000	7 700 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 7,800,000	1	7 800 000	7 800 000	7 800 000	7 800 000	1	7 800 000	7 800 000	7 800 000	7 800 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 7,900,000	1	7 900 000	7 900 000	7 900 000	7 900 000	1	7 900 000	7 900 000	7 900 000	7 900 000
Number of estates received in estate, from which value added 8,000,000	1	8 000 000	8 000 000							

* Gleich, 100 % der Fälle waren mit 100 %

COURT OF PROBATE.—*Term 1.* RETURN of PROCEEDINGS of the COURT and FISCAL ACCOUNTY in the Term 1872, made by REGISTRAR

[illegible]

* These names are from the Chamberlain of House of Commons, School Science Office.

COUNT OF THOMAS - YAKES: RETURNS OF PROCEEDINGS in Juveniles, under "The Legitimacy Declaration Act (Ireland), 1894," during the Year 1897, and a full Count for "Matrimonial Causes and Matters" (including those entered from 1st January, 1871, under ss 4 & 56 Vic. c. 310), made by EDMUNDSON.

PROCEEDINGS	Number	PROCEEDINGS	Number
Trail from Kibb		Trail from Kibb	
1. Trail from Kibb	1	Trail from Kibb	1
2. Trail from Kibb	2	Trail from Kibb	2
3. Trail from Kibb	3	Trail from Kibb	3
4. Trail from Kibb	4	Trail from Kibb	4
5. Trail from Kibb	5	Trail from Kibb	5
6. Trail from Kibb	6	Trail from Kibb	6
7. Trail from Kibb	7	Trail from Kibb	7
8. Trail from Kibb	8	Trail from Kibb	8
9. Trail from Kibb	9	Trail from Kibb	9
10. Trail from Kibb	10	Trail from Kibb	10
11. Trail from Kibb	11	Trail from Kibb	11
12. Trail from Kibb	12	Trail from Kibb	12
13. Trail from Kibb	13	Trail from Kibb	13
14. Trail from Kibb	14	Trail from Kibb	14
15. Trail from Kibb	15	Trail from Kibb	15
16. Trail from Kibb	16	Trail from Kibb	16
17. Trail from Kibb	17	Trail from Kibb	17
18. Trail from Kibb	18	Trail from Kibb	18
19. Trail from Kibb	19	Trail from Kibb	19
20. Trail from Kibb	20	Trail from Kibb	20
21. Trail from Kibb	21	Trail from Kibb	21
22. Trail from Kibb	22	Trail from Kibb	22
23. Trail from Kibb	23	Trail from Kibb	23
24. Trail from Kibb	24	Trail from Kibb	24
25. Trail from Kibb	25	Trail from Kibb	25
26. Trail from Kibb	26	Trail from Kibb	26
27. Trail from Kibb	27	Trail from Kibb	27
28. Trail from Kibb	28	Trail from Kibb	28
29. Trail from Kibb	29	Trail from Kibb	29
30. Trail from Kibb	30	Trail from Kibb	30
31. Trail from Kibb	31	Trail from Kibb	31
32. Trail from Kibb	32	Trail from Kibb	32
33. Trail from Kibb	33	Trail from Kibb	33
34. Trail from Kibb	34	Trail from Kibb	34
35. Trail from Kibb	35	Trail from Kibb	35
36. Trail from Kibb	36	Trail from Kibb	36
37. Trail from Kibb	37	Trail from Kibb	37
38. Trail from Kibb	38	Trail from Kibb	38
39. Trail from Kibb	39	Trail from Kibb	39
40. Trail from Kibb	40	Trail from Kibb	40
41. Trail from Kibb	41	Trail from Kibb	41
42. Trail from Kibb	42	Trail from Kibb	42
43. Trail from Kibb	43	Trail from Kibb	43
44. Trail from Kibb	44	Trail from Kibb	44
45. Trail from Kibb	45	Trail from Kibb	45
46. Trail from Kibb	46	Trail from Kibb	46
47. Trail from Kibb	47	Trail from Kibb	47
48. Trail from Kibb	48	Trail from Kibb	48
49. Trail from Kibb	49	Trail from Kibb	49
50. Trail from Kibb	50	Trail from Kibb	50
51. Trail from Kibb	51	Trail from Kibb	51
52. Trail from Kibb	52	Trail from Kibb	52
53. Trail from Kibb	53	Trail from Kibb	53
54. Trail from Kibb	54	Trail from Kibb	54
55. Trail from Kibb	55	Trail from Kibb	55
56. Trail from Kibb	56	Trail from Kibb	56
57. Trail from Kibb	57	Trail from Kibb	57
58. Trail from Kibb	58	Trail from Kibb	58
59. Trail from Kibb	59	Trail from Kibb	59
60. Trail from Kibb	60	Trail from Kibb	60
61. Trail from Kibb	61	Trail from Kibb	61
62. Trail from Kibb	62	Trail from Kibb	62
63. Trail from Kibb	63	Trail from Kibb	63
64. Trail from Kibb	64	Trail from Kibb	64
65. Trail from Kibb	65	Trail from Kibb	65
66. Trail from Kibb	66	Trail from Kibb	66
67. Trail from Kibb	67	Trail from Kibb	67
68. Trail from Kibb	68	Trail from Kibb	68
69. Trail from Kibb	69	Trail from Kibb	69
70. Trail from Kibb	70	Trail from Kibb	70
71. Trail from Kibb	71	Trail from Kibb	71
72. Trail from Kibb	72	Trail from Kibb	72
73. Trail from Kibb	73	Trail from Kibb	73
74. Trail from Kibb	74	Trail from Kibb	74
75. Trail from Kibb	75	Trail from Kibb	75
76. Trail from Kibb	76	Trail from Kibb	76
77. Trail from Kibb	77	Trail from Kibb	77
78. Trail from Kibb	78	Trail from Kibb	78
79. Trail from Kibb	79	Trail from Kibb	79
80. Trail from Kibb	80	Trail from Kibb	80
81. Trail from Kibb	81	Trail from Kibb	81
82. Trail from Kibb	82	Trail from Kibb	82
83. Trail from Kibb	83	Trail from Kibb	83
84. Trail from Kibb	84	Trail from Kibb	84
85. Trail from Kibb	85	Trail from Kibb	85
86. Trail from Kibb	86	Trail from Kibb	86
87. Trail from Kibb	87	Trail from Kibb	87
88. Trail from Kibb	88	Trail from Kibb	88
89. Trail from Kibb	89	Trail from Kibb	89
90. Trail from Kibb	90	Trail from Kibb	90
91. Trail from Kibb	91	Trail from Kibb	91
92. Trail from Kibb	92	Trail from Kibb	92
93. Trail from Kibb	93	Trail from Kibb	93
94. Trail from Kibb	94	Trail from Kibb	94

COURT OF PROBATE.—TABLE 2. RETURN OF PROBATE DUES IN THE OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL FOR THE YEAR ended 30 October, 1872, made by the ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL.

Cash, Treasuries, and other Effects Paid and Discharged	Like Post	Out at Cash	Other Payments made by the Bank	Money	Notes
Cash	-	-	Total Charges against,	-	\$ 0 0
Treasury 40 per cent American,	-	-	American or Cash Receipts, and other effects paid or repaid to	-	-
Foreign American,	-	-	The Government Treasury from 1879.	-	1,249 0 0
Government Note 20 per cent Bond,	-	-	Treasury of America paid, for—	-	-
Bank Stock,	-	-	Imports of U. S. stamps,	-	-
Other Stocks,	-	-	" with die	Notes	-
Exchange Bills,	-	-	" with die	-	-
Other Securities,	-	-	without Stamp,	-	-
Gilt, American, and Foreign,	-	-	Total Money of American,	0	-
			issued or from abroad,	Notes	-

NOTE ON PROSTATE - Table 6. RETURN of PROCEEDINGS before the DISTRICT REGISTRATION in the Year 1878, and of the AMOUNT of PROSTATE DUTY received, assessed from Returns made by the DISTRICT REGISTRARS.

[illegible]

HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY.—TABLE I. RETURN of PROCEEDINGS in the HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY OF IRELAND for the Year ended 31st December, 1873, made by the Registrar.

[illegible]

COUNT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.—A TABLE Compiled from Unpublished Returns of OFFICIAL ASSIGNERS to PARLIAMENT, under the BANKRUPTCY and INSOLVENCY ACT, 1851, showing the state of the Bankruptcies and Insolventcies under the charge of each OFFICIAL ASSIGNER, for the Year 1872.

—	SUMMARY OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY					Gross Amount of Assets and Liabilities ascribed to Bankrupts	Net Amount of Assets proved	Gross Amount of Assets and Liabilities ascribed to Insolvents	Net Amount of Assets proved	Gross Amount of Assets and Liabilities ascribed to Bankrupts and Insolvents	Total Amount of Assets proved	Amount of Assets Collected during Year 1872	Amount of Dividends paid by Official Assigners, Bankrupts, &c.
	In which 2 Offences were proved				Total								
	Total in 1870	Do 1871	Do 1872	Do 1873									
By James — Bankruptcies, Insolventcies, Total	17	16	10	10	140	395,000 £ s	171,000 £ s	129,000 £ s	240,000 £ s	17,217 £ s	17,217 £ s	17,217 £ s	17,217 £ s
	0	0	11	11	10	100,000 £ s	94,000 £ s	140,000 £ s	111,000 £ s	14,000 £ s	14,000 £ s	14,000 £ s	14,000 £ s
	17	16	21	21	150	495,000 £ s	265,000 £ s	269,000 £ s	351,000 £ s	31,217 £ s	31,217 £ s	31,217 £ s	31,217 £ s
	16	16	11	10	140	395,000 £ s	171,000 £ s	129,000 £ s	240,000 £ s	17,217 £ s	17,217 £ s	17,217 £ s	17,217 £ s
	17	16	21	21	150	495,000 £ s	265,000 £ s	269,000 £ s	351,000 £ s	31,217 £ s	31,217 £ s	31,217 £ s	31,217 £ s
By Thomas — Bankruptcies, Insolventcies, Total	20	20	21	20	154	110,000 £ s	105,000 £ s	105,000 £ s	105,000 £ s	10,000 £ s	10,000 £ s	10,000 £ s	10,000 £ s
	0	0	14	14	10	100,000 £ s	100,000 £ s	100,000 £ s	100,000 £ s	10,000 £ s	10,000 £ s	10,000 £ s	10,000 £ s
	20	20	35	34	164	210,000 £ s	205,000 £ s	205,000 £ s	205,000 £ s	20,000 £ s	20,000 £ s	20,000 £ s	20,000 £ s
	19	19	20	20	154	110,000 £ s	105,000 £ s	105,000 £ s	105,000 £ s	10,000 £ s	10,000 £ s	10,000 £ s	10,000 £ s
	20	20	35	34	164	210,000 £ s	205,000 £ s	205,000 £ s	205,000 £ s	20,000 £ s	20,000 £ s	20,000 £ s	20,000 £ s
GENERAL TOTAL													
140 136 391 344 314 1,115,000 £ s 670,000 £ s 574,000 £ s 556,000 £ s 51,217 £ s 51,217 £ s 51,217 £ s 51,217 £ s													
—													
Amount of Legal and other Outlay paid by the Official Assigners, Bankrupts, &c.													
Total Amount of Assets and Liabilities ascribed to Bankrupts and Insolvents in the said year													
Total Amount of Assets and Liabilities ascribed to Bankrupts and Insolvents in the said year													
Total Amount of Assets and Liabilities ascribed to Bankrupts and Insolvents in the said year													
Total Amount of Assets and Liabilities ascribed to Bankrupts and Insolvents in the said year													
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Total Amount of Assets and Liabilities ascribed to Bankrupts and Insolvents in the said year													
Total Amount of Assets and Liabilities ascribed to Bank													

SUPREME COURTS OF APPEAL.

1. APPEALS BEFORE HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.—RETURNS of the PROCEEDINGS of the JUDICIAL COMMITTEE of the PRIVY COUNCIL in the Year 1872, made by the SECRETARY of the PRIVY COUNCIL.

There was 1 Appeal heard and determined in which the judgment of the Lower Court was varied and no note was given. The amount of Council Office Fees was £11.

2. HOUSE OF LORDS.—RETURNS of JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS of the HOUSE on APPEALS and CAUSES as REFERRED from HIRE COURTS in the Year 1872, made by the CLERK of the PARLIAMENTS.

PROCEEDINGS	Total	Cases of Causes, &c.	Refugees Cases, &c.
Number of Appeals and Causes as referred, &c.	1	1	1
Number of Causes withdrawn, &c.	1	1	1
Judgments delivered, &c.	1	1	1
Number of Cases heard, including those standing over for judgment, &c.	1	1	1
Number of Cases settled for hearing, &c.	1	1	1
Total amount of Fees	1	1	1

5. COURT FOR LAND CASES DISMISSED.—RETURN of PROCEEDINGS for the Year 1878, made by the Chief of Indian Territory, Oklahoma.

[illegible]

QUARTER SESSIONS COURTS.—TABLE showing SUMMER & APPEALS from MAGISTRATES, APPEALS TO THE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, and BILLS OF INDENTURE
 Deceased of the Year 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545

[illegible]

* Followed by asking if pet read in August

a. The number of signed applications and the number of transfers approximated from kinds of the Previous

18. 10/20/2014

LOCAL CHARTER COURTS—TABLE OF PROCEEDINGS IN LORD MAYOR'S COURT AND COUNCIL OF CONSCIENCE IN THE YEAR 1891, compiled from *MANUSCRIPTS* by the RESEARCHER.

By the Steamers.										
NAME OF PORT	Whether Imported or Exported	Number of Vessels of Various Tonnage	Number of Vessels.			Amount Imported or Exported in Tons.	Number of Passengers Land.	Amount of Passengers.	Application of Port.	
			Per Vessel.	Per Ton.	Per Passenger.				To the Vessels.	To the City.
Colon of Costa Rica	Export	11	11	61	124	8	16	21 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Colon of Costa Rica	Import	121	121	50	250	0	1	11 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Colon of Costa Rica	Export	1,000	1,000	10	200	0	15	147 0 0	147 0 0	147 0 0
Colon of Costa Rica	Import	1,111	1,111	10	200	0	400	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
Colon of Costa Rica	Export	1,111	1,111	10	200	0	100	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
Colon of Costa Rica	Import	1,111	1,111	10	200	0	111	111 0 0	111 0 0	111 0 0
Colon of Costa Rica	Export	1,111	1,111	10	200	0	111	111 0 0	111 0 0	111 0 0
Colon of Costa Rica	Import	1,111	1,111	10	200	0	111	111 0 0	111 0 0	111 0 0
Total.		4,212	4,212	4,212	1,073	321	3,722 0 0	107 0 0	107 0 0	107 0 0

a. Fold in the Sanctuary

3. Most estimated to date, but unestimated *O. n. maculipes* is 1144

4. Yield in the Treasury of Cooperatives

COURTS OF CHAMBER OF COUSSELLS AND COURTS OF RECORDERS—TABLE 1.—PROCEEDINGS table

COURTES ASSIGNED IN PROCEEDINGS	Number of Suits of Record and Suits of Counsel	Suits of Record, Suits of Counsel, and Suits of Counsel					Suits of Counsel	Suits of Counsel	Suits of Counsel	Suits of Counsel	Suits of Counsel	Suits of Counsel	Suits of Counsel	Suits of Counsel	Suits of Counsel
		Total Suits recorded.	For loss or gain of property.	For Injury to person.	For Other Suits of Counsel	For Injury to person.									
LEINSTER.															
Dublin	5														
Dublin (1874)	10	4	4	4			1		1	1					
Edinb.	1	1	1	1			1								
Edinb.	1														
Edinb. (1874)	10														
Longford	1	1					1		1						
Louth	1	1	1	1			1		1						
Meath (1874)	10	1	1	1			1		1						
Queen's County (1874)	10	11	11	11			1		1						
Wicklow	1	1	1	1			1		1						
Wexford	1	1	1	1			1		1						
Wexford	1	1	1	1			1		1						
Total of Leinster.	10	41	41	41	1	1	10	10	10	1				1	1
MUNSTER.															
Cork	1	1	1	1			1		1						
Cork (1874)	10	10	10	10			1		1						
Cork (1874)	10	10	10	10			1		1						
Kerry	1	1	1	1			1		1						
Limerick	1	1	1	1			1		1						
Wexford	1	1	1	1			1		1						
Wexford	1	1	1	1			1		1						
Total of Munster.	10	10	10	10			10	10	10	1				1	1
CONSTITUTION.															
London	1	1	1	1			1		1						
London	1	1	1	1			1		1						
London	1	1	1	1			1		1						
London	1	1	1	1			1		1						
London	1	1	1	1			1		1						
London	1	1	1	1			1		1						
London	1	1	1	1			1		1						
London	1	1	1	1			1		1						
London	1	1	1	1			1		1						
Total of London.	10	10	10	10			10	10	10	1				1	1
CONSTITUTION.															
London	1	1	1	1			1		1						
London	1	1	1	1			1		1						
London	1	1	1	1			1		1						
London	1	1	1	1			1		1						
London	1	1	1	1			1		1						
London	1	1	1	1			1		1						
London	1	1	1	1			1		1						
London	1	1	1	1			1		1						
Total of London.	10	10	10	10			10	10	10	1				1	1

a. Not provided with

b. Including claims for expenses

c. Refused to withdraw, and when declined return to which by, were dismissed.

de Looze and Tonnai (Ireland) Ltd, 1973, from interests made by the Gannet of the Farray

[illegible]

2. *Not a respondent.*

SUMMARY OF CHURCHES AND OF CHURCHES BY CITIES AND BY TOWNS

EASTERN.												OVERSEA.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
Location.	Year.	Population.	Number of Churches.	Number of Ministers.	Number of Communicants.	Number of Baptisms.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Marriages.	Number of Transfers.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	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Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.	Number of Other Cases.

Table A-10 for Year 1922, and (2) of HERITAGE in connection JURORS in the Year of their Office, 1922-23, from Returns by the Sheriff.

Name of Juror	Age	Sex	Color	Religion	Education	Occupation	Marital Status	Date of Birth	Date of Marriage	Date of Death	Date of Burial	Date of Cremation	Date of Interment	Date of Exhumation	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	Date of Disinterment	Date of Reinterment	
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STATE OF PROCEEDINGS in the Year 1892, as to the ATTENDANCE of MAGISTRATES and the SUMMER of CIVIL CASES other than PROCEEDINGS as to
COTTIER TENANTS, and as to COTTIER TENANTS under STATUTE 33 & 34 VIO. c. 103, and as to OVERTIMES TENANTS as TOWNS under 11 & 15 VIO.
c. 10, made by CLERKS of Petty Sessions. continued.

CITY SEWERAGE DISTRICTS AND PORTS OF HARBOUR, PORTWATER OF CITIES OR OF TOWNS AND DIVISIONS	Abstracts of Expenditure				State-Works under the Sanitary Act, 1892				Summary Statement of Receipts of Financial Year 1893-94, 1894-95, 1895-96, 1896-97, 1897-98, 1898-99, 1899-00, 1900-01, 1901-02, 1902-03, 1903-04, 1904-05, 1905-06, 1906-07, 1907-08, 1908-09, 1909-10, 1910-11, 1911-12, 1912-13, 1913-14, 1914-15, 1915-16, 1916-17, 1917-18, 1918-19, 1919-20, 1920-21, 1921-22, 1922-23, 1923-24, 1924-25, 1925-26, 1926-27, 1927-28, 1928-29, 1929-30, 1930-31, 1931-32, 1932-33, 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36, 1936-37, 1937-38, 1938-39, 1939-40, 1940-41, 1941-42, 1942-43, 1943-44, 1944-45, 1945-46, 1946-47, 1947-48, 1948-49, 1949-50, 1950-51, 1951-52, 1952-53, 1953-54, 1954-55, 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60, 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-00, 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25, 2025-26, 2026-27, 2027-28, 2028-29, 2029-30, 2030-31, 2031-32, 2032-33, 2033-34, 2034-35, 2035-36, 2036-37, 2037-38, 2038-39, 2039-40, 2040-41, 2041-42, 2042-43, 2043-44, 2044-45, 2045-46, 2046-47, 2047-48, 2048-49, 2049-50, 2050-51, 2051-52, 2052-53, 2053-54, 2054-55, 2055-56, 2056-57, 2057-58, 2058-59, 2059-60, 2060-61, 2061-62, 2062-63, 2063-64, 2064-65, 2065-66, 2066-67, 2067-68, 2068-69, 2069-70, 2070-71, 2071-72, 2072-73, 2073-74, 2074-75, 2075-76, 2076-77, 2077-78, 2078-79, 2079-80, 2080-81, 2081-82, 2082-83, 2083-84, 2084-85, 2085-86, 2086-87, 2087-88, 2088-89, 2089-90, 2090-91, 2091-92, 2092-93, 2093-94, 2094-95, 2095-96, 2096-97, 2097-98, 2098-99, 2099-00, 2100-01, 2101-02, 2102-03, 2103-04, 2104-05, 2105-06, 2106-07, 2107-08, 2108-09, 2109-10, 2110-11, 2111-12, 2112-13, 2113-14, 2114-15, 2115-16, 2116-17, 2117-18, 2118-19, 2119-20, 2120-21, 2121-22, 2122-23, 2123-24, 2124-25, 2125-26, 2126-27, 2127-28, 2128-29, 2129-30, 2130-31, 2131-32, 2132-33, 2133-34, 2134-35, 2135-36, 2136-37, 2137-38, 2138-39, 2139-40, 2140-41, 2141-42, 2142-43, 2143-44, 2144-45, 2145-46, 2146-47, 2147-48, 2148-49, 2149-50, 2150-51, 2151-52, 2152-53, 2153-54, 2154-55, 2155-56, 2156-57, 2157-58, 2158-59, 2159-60, 2160-61, 2161-62, 2162-63, 2163-64, 2164-65, 2165-66, 2166-67, 2167-68, 2168-69, 2169-70, 2170-71, 2171-72, 2172-73, 2173-74, 2174-75, 2175-76, 2176-77, 2177-78, 2178-79, 2179-80, 2180-81, 2181-82, 2182-83, 2183-84, 2184-85, 2185-86, 2186-87, 2187-88, 2188-89, 2189-90, 2190-91, 2191-92, 2192-93, 2193-94, 2194-95, 2195-96, 2196-97, 2197-98, 2198-99, 2199-00, 2200-01, 2201-02, 2202-03, 2203-04, 2204-05, 2205-06, 2206-07, 2207-08, 2208-09, 2209-10, 2210-11, 2211-12, 2212-13, 2213-14, 2214-15, 2215-16, 2216-17, 2217-18, 2218-19, 2219-20, 2220-21, 2221-22, 2222-23, 2223-24, 2224-25, 2225-26, 2226-27, 2227-28, 2228-29, 2229-30, 2230-31, 2231-32, 2232-33, 2233-34, 2234-35, 2235-36, 2236-37, 2237-38, 2238-39, 2239-40, 2240-41, 2241-42, 2242-43, 2243-44, 2244-45, 2245-46, 2246-47, 2247-48, 2248-49, 2249-50, 2250-51, 2251-52, 2252-53, 2253-54, 2254-55, 2255-56, 2256-57, 2257-58, 2258-59, 2259-60, 2260-61, 2261-62, 2262-63, 2263-64, 2264-65, 2265-66, 2266-67, 2267-68, 2268-69, 2269-70, 2270-71, 2271-72, 2272-73, 2273-74, 2274-75, 2275-76, 2276-77, 2277-78, 2278-79, 2279-80, 2280-81, 2281-82, 2282-83, 2283-84, 2284-85, 2285-86, 2286-87, 2287-88, 2288-89, 2289-90, 2290-91, 2291-92, 2292-93, 2293-94, 2294-95, 2295-96, 2296-97, 2297-98, 2298-99, 2299-00, 2300-01, 2301-02, 2302-03, 2303-04, 2304-05, 2305-06, 2306-07, 2307-08, 2308-09, 2309-10, 2310-11, 2311-12, 2312-13, 2313-14, 2314-15, 2315-16, 2316-17, 2317-18, 2318-19, 2319-20, 2320-21, 2321-22, 2322-23, 2323-24, 2324-25, 2325-26, 2326-27,
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A Region of Standing Frontmost Nodes

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d. *Wettable powder*, both wet. *applied*

3 12

REPORTS OF PROCEEDINGS in the Year 1972, as to the ATTENDANCE OF MAGISTRATES and the NUMBER OF CIVIL CASES other than PROCEEDINGS in
COTTIER TENANTS, and as to COULTER TENANTS under STATUTE in 4.24 VIC. c.184, and as to OTHER HOLDINGS TENANTS in TOWNS under 34.5.12 VIC.
c. 30, made by CLARENCE PERRE SHERMAN—continued.

[illegible]

4. Two not hollow by consequence of specific features. 5. Translucent, which are hollow, brown or greenish

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4 Business Magazine

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Three manuscripts found, one of them being the 12th December, in which date a thoughtful affected note, that will perhaps yield me January 4th.

RETURN OF PROCEEDINGS in the Year 1832, as to the ATTENDANCE of MAGISTRATES and the NUMBER of CIVIL CASES other than PROCEEDINGS as to DISTRESS TENANTS, and as to OTHER THINGS under SECTIONS 95 & 96 & 97C of the 1834, and as to OTHERHOLDING TENANTS in TOWNS under 34 & in Vg. & 35, made by CLERKS of PEACE Sessions.—continued.

[illegible]

GIVEN OF PROCEEDINGS in the Year 1875, as to the ATTENDANCE of MAGISTRATES and the NUMBER of CIVIL CASES other than PROCEEDINGS as to
 COPIES TENANTS and as to COPIES TENANTS under STATUTE 22 & 23 VIC. c. 104, and as to OVERHOLDSING TENANTS in TOWNS under 15 & 16 VIC.
 c. 18, made by CLERKS of Peace Sessions—continued.

[illegible]

